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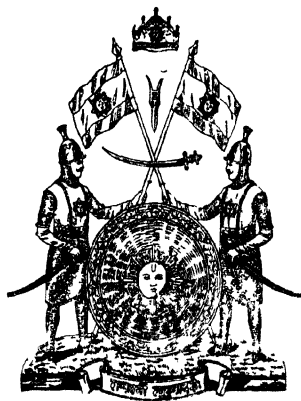
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

FOR

**The second half of S. 1998 and for S. 1999 (18 months
from 16th October 1941 to 12th April 1943).**



JAMMU:

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1944.

MAHARAJA.

Lieutenant-General His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj

MAHARAJA SRI HARISINGHJI BAHADUR,

INDAR MAHINDAR, SIPAR-I SALTANAT-I-INGLISHIA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D.,

MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

•

Born : September, 1895.

Ascended Gaddi : September, 1925.

YUVARAJ.

Lieutenant

YUVARAJ SRI KARANSINGHJI BAHADUR.

Born : March, 1931.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

COL. SIR K. N. HAKSAR, KT., C. I. E.
PRIME MINISTER.

KHAN BAHADUR JAFAR ALI KHAN, M. B. E.,
HOME MINISTER.

SIR PETER H. CLUTTERBUCK, C. I. E.,
DEVELOPMENT MINISTER.

RAI BAHADUR HIMMAT SINGH K. MAHESHWARI,
REVENUE MINISTER.

CONTENTS.

S. No.	Particulars.	Page.
1	Prefatory Note	i
2	Jammu and Kashmir in 1941-43 (General Summary of the Administration Report for the second half of S. 1998 and S. 1999—18 months from 16th October 1941 to 12th April 1943)	i—vi
	PART I.—General.	
3	CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL.	
	Area	1
	Boundaries	1
	Physical Features	1
	Geographical Divisions	2
	Places of Interest	4
	Census	11
	Dialects	13
	Land Tenure	13
	Settlement	15
	Record-of-Rights	15
	Civil Divisions	16
	CHAPTER II.—HISTORICAL.	
	Past History	18
	Present Ruling Dynasty	19
	The First Three Maharajas	22

S. No.	Particulars.	Page.
5	CHAPTER III. Modern Jammu and Kashmir—1925 to 1943 ...	31
	PART II.—Administration.	
6	CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL. (1) Affairs of the Ruling Family ...	61
	(2) General Administration ...	61
	Scholarship Selection Board ...	62
	K. C. S. Competitive Examination ...	63
	Government Publicity ...	63
	Local Press and Publications ...	63
	Board of Film Censors ...	64
	Distinguished Guests ...	65
	War ...	65
	Essential supplies in war time ...	66
	(3) Maharaja's Guards ...	68
	(4) Political ...	68
	(5) Praja Sabha ...	71
7	CHAPTER II.—LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE. (1) Revenue Department ...	76
	(2) Rural Development and Panchayats ...	81
	(3) Town Areas ...	85
	(4) Sanitation Cess Board ...	86
	(5) Agriculture ...	87

S. No	Particulars.	Page.
	(6) Cattle Breeding and Civil Veterinary ...	93
	(7) Food Control Department ...	97
	(8) Co-operative Societies ...	100
	CHAPTER III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES	
	General ...	109
	(1) Trade ...	109
	(2) Industries ...	115
	(3) Forests ...	123
	(4) Anti-erosion work ...	131
	(5) Game Preservation ...	131
	(6) Customs and Excise (including Traffic in Opium and other dangerous drugs) ...	133
	(7) Civil Supplies ...	142
	(8) Printing ...	142
	(9) Central Stationery Depot and Tent Stores ...	142
	(10) Sericulture ...	143
	(11) Mulberry Culture ...	145
	CHAPTER IV.—PROTECTION.	
	(1) Legislation ...	146
	(2) Justice ...	149
	(a) Criminal Justice ...	149
	(b) Civil Justice ...	152
	(c) Civil Justice under the Agriculturists' Relief Act	153
	(d) Registration ...	154

S. No.	Particulars.	Page.
	(3) Stamps	217
	(4) State Insurance Fund	221
	(5) Property in British India	222
13	CHAPTER VIII.—JURISDICTIONAL JAGIRS.	
	(1) Poonch	223
	(2) Chenani	223
14	Appendices	i—lxxix

PREFATORY NOTE.

This report has been prepared by the Publicity Department and is issued under the authority of His Highness' Government. The account of the administration of the State during the period* under review is mainly based on the reports of the various departments which are published separately. It must, however, be understood that the authority of His Highness' Government does not extend to every detail, either of statement or of opinion.

*See foot note on page 1

JAMMU AND KASHMIR IN 1942-43*.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 313.85 lakhs. The main items of revenue were Forests (Rs. 83.64 lakhs), Customs (Rs. 67.30 lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 55.69 lakhs) and Sericulture including industrial schemes (Rs. 41.91 lakhs). The total expenditure was Rs. 326.34 lakhs. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 37.41 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 36.66 lakhs.

2. PRAJA SABHA.

The life of the Praja Sabha was extended to 7th September 1944. The nine elected seats of the Sabha, which had been rendered vacant by reason of the resignation of eight members and disqualification of another member, were filled by nomination, but 8 of the members so nominated were the same as had been returned from the concerned constituencies at the general election.

Three sessions of the Praja Sabha were held during the period under report, the first at Jammu in March-April 1942, the second at Srinagar in September 1942 and the third at Jammu in March-April 1943. During the first session, four official bills, including 2 that had emerged from Select Committees, and two non-official bills that had emerged from Select Committees were passed. During the second session, two official bills, including one which had emerged from the Select Committee stage, and two non-official bills were passed. During the third session, 6 official bills, including 5 that had emerged from Select Committees, and two non-official bills, including one that had emerged from the Select Committee stage, were passed. The budget for S. 2000 (1943-44) was introduced at the third session by the Prime Minister, who held charge of the portfolio of

*This summary mentions the most outstanding features of the administration for S. 1999 (1942-43). The main report is for the second half of S. 1998 and the full year S. 1999.

finance. Two days were devoted to the general discussion of the budget and 6 days to voting on demands for grants. Of the 202 cut motions received, 186 were admitted. Of these, 34 were discussed in the house—5 were defeated, 7 thrown out and 22 withdrawn on assurances from the Government. The number of questions answered was 612 at the first session, 753 at the second and 753 at the third.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The total number of original civil and criminal cases instituted was 63,379; the number of cases for disposal was 70,207 and the actual disposal was 54,831. The number of courts for administration of civil and criminal justice, at the close of the year was 150.

4. EDUCATION.

The total number of Government and aided educational institutions at the close of S. 1999 was 1,888. Of these, 1,619 were for boys' education and 269 for girls' education. The attendance at the boys' institutions was 1,00,117; this included 61,571 Muslims. To relieve congestion in the Government College at Srinagar, it was bifurcated into the S. P. Intermediate College and the Amar Singh Degree College. The number of students reading in the Government Colleges at the end of the year was 2,458 (which included some girl students also). The attendance at the girls' institutions was 17,993. The number of technical institutions during the year was 8 with a roll of 319. There were besides 4,050 centres for adult literacy and a number of unaided institutions. The total number of adults under instruction in S. 1999 was 54,987; the number of adult women made literate was 1,457.

5. MEDICAL AID.

The most noteworthy feature of the Medical Department during the year was the completion of two modern Hospital buildings; the Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital at Jammu and the Karan Singh Hospital at Mirpur. The Medical Department was reorganized with the object of extending its range and the

quality of its service to the people and educating the masses in the laws of the preservation of health, sanitation and hygiene. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the Government was 92. In addition, there were 5 aided hospitals and 70 subsidized dispensaries. The number of patients treated in the institutions wholly maintained by the Government was 15,09,084, including 10,329 indoor patients. The number of operations performed in these institutions was 68,289, including 4,627 major operations. The subsidized dispensaries treated 1,50,637 patients and performed 1,238 minor operations. The aided hospitals treated 94,666 patients and performed 9,192 operations. The number of new cases of the respiratory system that were treated in the tuberculosis dispensaries at Srinagar and Jammu was 32,630; the number of old and new cases at the sanatorium at Tangmarg was 195.

6. RURAL WELFARE.

The staff of the Rural Development Department was strengthened during the year to cope with the increasing demand on its services; its activities extended to 4,714 villages covering all the 27 tehsils of the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. The number of village *panchayats* at the close of the year was 625 and the number of *panches* 4,375. Over 52,000 criminal and civil cases were instituted in *panchayat* courts; of these, 41,255 cases were disposed of. Propaganda and publicity work was carried on through the mobile public address system; posters, pamphlets and leaflets were distributed; a big Panchayat Conference was held; the services of a *pracharak* and a body of volunteers were utilized; and the Department continued to publish its monthly journal: the *Dehati Dunya*. The total number of radio sets purchased by the Department till the close of S. 1999 was 65: these have been installed in rural centres and provide entertainment there. The Department carried on its usual health and sanitation campaigns and an anti-malaria campaign in collaboration with the Medical Department. Over 325 village improvement works were taken in hand; the contributions—in cash or in labour—of the villagers who were directly benefited by these works amounted to over Rs. 15,000. The Department also operated on Rs. 75,000 which was

allotted in the budget of the year for water supply in the *kandi illaga*. This grant was supplemented by donations of Rs. 25,000 by His Highness from his Privy Purse, and Rs. 10,000 by Yuvaraj Shri Karan Singhji.

The number of co-operative societies at the end of S. 1999 was 3,879, the membership was 1,00,280 and the working capital Rs. 99.28 lakhs. A number of co-operative Purchase and Sale Societies was organised during the year.

The Agriculture Department continued to distribute agricultural and vegetable seeds produced at the departmental farms. New experiments on a variety of seeds were carried on. The total number of plants issued from departmental nurseries during the year was 1,97,124. A number of private nurseries were started in Kashmir. Fruit plants and seedlings were issued from these nurseries also.

A fresh contingent of 32 bulls was purchased and distributed in new centres under the sanctioned 5-year scheme of cattle improvement. The number of cattle breeding centres at the close of S. 1999 was 141. The new building of the Veterinary Hospital at Srinagar was completed during the year. The number of animals treated during S. 1999 at the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the State was 2,03,715.

7. PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the two modern hospital buildings, the Shri Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital at Jammu, which was started in S. 1996-97 was practically completed at the close of S. 1999 at a cost of over Rs. 8 lakhs, while the Shri Maharaja Hari Singh Hospital at Srinagar which was started in S. 1997-98 at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.68 lakhs remained in progress. The Shri Karansingh Hospital building at Mirpur was completed during the year, at a cost of about Rs. 78,000. Other important buildings completed were the Veterinary Hospital at Srinagar and the Circuit House and the Drug Research Laboratory at Jammu. The Banihal Cart Road and the Jhelum Valley Road were maintained in a good state of repairs; a number of new road works remained in progress or were completed during the year.

8. FORESTS.

The total area under Forests during the year under report was 10,274 square miles. About 200 lakhs cubic feet of timber and 8.9 lakhs cubic feet of firewood were extracted by purchasers and 0.48 lakhs cubic feet of timber and firewood were extracted departmentally. The quantity of drift timber and firewood collected during the year was 3.05 lakhs cubic feet, valuing about Rs. 1,70,000. The revenue realized from minor forest products extracted departmentally amounted to Rs. 9,34,000; and that from fluctuating grazing amounted to Rs. 3,50,000. The exports to British India were 67.58 lakhs cubic feet of timber, 5,33,650 bamboos and 2,459 maunds of minor forest produce. Over Rs. 10,64,507 was realized from the sale of half-wroughts. The working of the Department showed a surplus of Rs. 63.46 lakhs.

9. INDUSTRIES.

The Sericulture Department was re-organized during the year. The prices of raw-silk and silk wastes soared higher and higher. The demands for the products of the silk factories rose to unprecedented figures. The Shri Karansingh Woollen Mills Ltd., made good progress and the demand for its products far exceeded the supply. The receipts of the Half-wrought factory during the year amounted to Rs. 5,84,323. The Rosin and Turpentine factory distilled 67,462 maunds of crude resin and produced 1,11,450 gallons of turpentine and 49,850 maunds of rosin. The Kashmir Willows manufactured tools, handles and other articles besides cricket bats. The Kashmir Pharmaceutical Works started the manufacture of tinctures and extracts and placed about 60 main tinctures and extracts in the market. The Match Factory produced 59,000 gross boxes. The Indianite Company produced 8,89,000 square feet of Indianite. The Uttam Flour Mills made steady progress. The shovel manufacturing firms in the State produced lakhs of shovels. The carpet industry did fairly well and continued to receive subsidy from the Government. The manufacturing section of the Drug Research Laboratory supplied about 90 per cent. of the medicinal requirements of Government and aided hospitals and dispensaries during the year.

The cottage industries also had a prosperous period and handloom weaving, hosiery, embroidery, *gabba*-making, papier mache, silver-work, soap-making, wood-making and the furniture industry, pottery, tanning and basket-making did particularly well.

The 13th Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition opened at Srinagar on the 10th September and closed on the 10th October, 1942. The total sales of the stall-holders amounted to about Rs. 5 lakhs. An Emporium was started at Jammu during the year.

10. MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWN AREAS AND VILLAGE AREAS.

The total expenditure of the Srinagar Municipal Committee was Rs. 4.38 lakhs and of the Jammu Municipal Committee Rs. 1.48 lakhs. A number of town-planning and remodelling schemes remained in hand during the year. The total income of the 26 Town areas in the State during the year was Rs. 2,72,400. An ambitious development scheme for Pahalgam was in progress. There were 65 village areas. A number of works of public utility were executed in these areas out of the Sanitation Cess Fund.

11. TOURISM.

A number of works was executed for making tourist resorts more attractive and accessible and seasonal tourist Bureaus were, as usual, opened at Suchetgarh, Domel, Ganderbal, Pahalgam and Nagin, while the Bureaus at Rawalpindi and Jammu functioned all the year round.

12. WAR EFFORT.

At the close of the year, a Brigade Signal Section and four Battalions of Infantry were serving outside the State. The military expenditure incurred by the Government on measures connected with the war amounted to Rs. 22.75 lakhs. Facilities were provided for raising recruits to the Indian Army. The War Aid Committee sent large consignments of knitted woollen articles and hospital requirements to the State forces serving outside the State, the Red Cross Depot at Lahore and the Red Cross Commissioner in the Middle East, besides contributions in

cash to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Special collections were made on the China Day and a cheque for Rs. 25,393 was sent to Madam Chiang Kai Shek on the occasion.

13. FOOD AND SUPPLIES.

Timely measures were adopted for the collection and conservation of stocks of food grains and building of reserves. The Kashmir Valley Food Control Department continued to ration paddy and rice to the people of Srinagar at the fixed rate of 16 seers of *shali* or 10 seers and six chattaks of rice per rupee. Rice was also made available to Indian visitors to the State and to the Indian servants of European visitors at different rates according to circumstances. Government controlled grain shops were also opened in a number of centres. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur issued commands in January 1943, for opening a fund for the relief of the poor; His Highness himself made an initial contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs to be repeated annually so long as the emergency continues. Officials and non-officials contributed to this fund freely. To start with, poor relief grain shops were opened in Jammu city. At these shops 15 seers of food-grains—12 seers of wheat and 3 seers of rice—per head per month were made available to the poor at Rs. 2-8-0 only. Control orders were issued for regulating the supplies of sugar, salt, kerosene oil, firewood and matches.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

FOR

*The second half of S. 1998 and S. 1999 (18 months
from 16th October 1941 to 12th April 1943)**

PART I.

General.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL.

Area.—The total area of Jammu and Kashmir State is 84,471 square miles. It lies between 32°-17' and 36°-58' North Latitude and 73°-26' and 80°-30' East Longitude and is the largest State in India. It is larger than Hyderabad, about as large as Mysore, Bikaner, Gwalior and Baroda put together, and two-thirds the size of the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

Boundaries.—On the north it is bounded by Chinese and Russian Turkistan, on the east by Chinese Tibet, on the south by the Punjab and on the west by the North-Western Frontier Province. The territories of three powers, viz., Britain, China and Russia, and of the independent kingdom of Afghanistan meet on the northern borders of the State.

Physical features.—In addition to a small strip of land along the borders of Jammu, which is a continuation of

*The old financial year of the State covered the 12 months commencing from the 1st day of the seventh month of the Samvat year. The last report was, therefore, for the period of 12 months from the 1st Katik of the Samvat year 1997, corresponding to the period 16th October 1940 to 15th October 1941. The Samvat year has been adopted as the financial year of the State with effect from the 1st of Baisakh Samvat 1999 (13th April 1942). In this report, therefore, the second half of S. 1998 has been combined with S. 1999. In future the report will issue annually for each Samvat year.

the great plain of the Punjab, and a bleak tract adjoining the Karakorum Mountains, the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir include valleys formed by the Chenab and the Jhelum and the middle reaches of the Indus.

Geographical divisions.—The generally accepted geographical divisions of the territories are as follows:—

1. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract, consisting of the plain contiguous to the Punjab and broken *kandi* country skirting the Himalayan ranges. The rivers Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum and several perennial streams flow through the southern plain area, which borders upon several Punjab districts. Rice, wheat, maize, and other crops are grown in this area. Canals drawn from the big rivers and small village streams are the main sources of irrigation. The northern portion of the region called *kanti* has an altitude of 2,000 feet or less. Its soil is stony and sandy and cultivation depends mainly on seasonal rainfall. The area of this division is 2,609 square miles. The population at the census of 1941 was 8,14,028.

2. The Outer Hills, consisting of the comparatively low hills to the south of the mountain ranges. This division comprises the whole area covered by the ranges of low hills to the south of the Pir Panjal mountains, which divide the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir, one from the other. The altitude of the greater part of this belt varies from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, though the hills in Bhadarwah reach heights of over 5,000 feet. On the lower levels, and stretched between the hills are patches of cultivated lands or stunted forests. The higher elevations are covered with pine and *deodar* forests. The cultivation is greatly helped by the proximity of the Pir Panjal mountains, whose tremendous altitude causes the moisture-bearing winds to deposit most of their aqueous vapours in this part of the country. Rice and wheat are grown in some parts, while maize is the staple food. The area of this division is 9,769 square miles; the population at the census of 1941 was 11,67,405.

3. The Jhelum Valley, consisting of the valleys that drain into the Jhelum and the Kishanganga rivers. The mountains enclosing this tract have an average altitude of 12,000 feet. Many of the peaks exceed 14,000 feet. Water for irrigation is supplied by the perennial streams,

which have their sources in the surrounding snow-clad mountains. The Jhelum valley situated at over 5,000 feet above the sea level, and the beautiful lateral valleys of the Sindh, and the Liddar (the three together forming the famous Kashmir Valley) and the hilly tract of Muzaffarabad are included in this division. The Kashmir Valley is fertile and yields abundant harvests of rice. Fruits of various kinds are produced. Wheat and maize are grown. In Muzaffarabad district, agriculture is precarious and the cultivated area is small. The area of the division is 8,539 square miles; the population at the census of 1941 was 17,28,705.

4. The Tibetan and Semi-Tibetan Tract, consisting of the middle reaches of the Indus. The river has its source in Lake Manasarovar in Tibet and traverses the whole of this division running from south-east up to the bend round Nanga Parbat, where it assumes a south-westerly course. The mountains in the north stretch up to the Pamirs, and reach great heights; one of the peaks, Mt. Godwin Austin 28,250 feet above the sea level, is the second highest peak in the world. The Himalayan ranges north and south of the Indus have been described as the "Sportsman's Paradise", where ibex, *markhor*, and ovis ammon, besides other big game, are met with. A number of mountaineering expeditions have been to these regions in recent years for exploration. Except in Gilgit, the ranges in this division vary from 17,000 feet to 22,000 feet. The cultivable area in the Ladakh district is very small and the rainfall deficient, and agriculture is carried on by artificial irrigation. *Grim* (a kind of wheat) is the chief crop and is grown even at a height of 15,000 feet. The small tract of Gilgit enjoys good climate and cultivation, and produces wheat and other crops and fruits. The area of the whole division is 63,554 square miles. The population is very sparse—the density at the census of 1941 was 5 persons to a square mile and the total population 3,11,478.

The first two of these divisions form the province of Jammu, the third is Kashmir proper, while the fourth comprises the district of Gilgit and the Frontier *illaqas* of Skardu, Ladakh, and Kargil.

Climate.—The climatic conditions of the country vary from the arctic cold of the Ladakh district to the extreme heat of the Punjab plains.

In the sub-montane and semi-mountainous tract of Jammu Province, tropical heat is experienced. Kashmir enjoys a temperate climate in summer, but is very cold in winter. In the Frontier district, especially in Dras, Zaskar and Rupshu, there prevails extreme cold. The deep narrow valleys between Kashmir and Gilgit are hot and damp. Kishtwar and Bhadarwah have a more salubrious climate.

Rainfall is scanty in the Frontier *illagas* and the Gilgit district, but in the rest of the State it varies from 30 to 65 inches a year. Reasi and Poonch receive more than 60 inches each annually. The annual rainfall of the Jammu district is nearly 45 inches and that of Kashmir Valley varies from 30 to 35 inches.

Places of interest.—(A) The following are some of the chief places of interest for tourists in Kashmir :—

(I) SRINAGAR.

Srinagar, the summer capital of the State extends over an area of about 4 miles in length by about 2 miles in width. The river Jhelum winds its way through the thickly populated city situated on its banks. The river in the city is spanned at intervals by several bridges built by different rulers of Kashmir between the 15th and the 18th centuries. Some of these bridges have very recently been reconstructed. Going down the river in a *shikara* (a small boat), one comes across many picturesque sites, including old mosques and temples as well as numerous shops of woodcarvers, silver-smiths, papier-mache manufacturers and dealers in the arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous. The main streets are all metalled and afford facilities for wheeled traffic through the city. An excellent and abundant supply of pure water is provided for the city by a network of pipes fed from a reservoir at Harwan, twelve miles away in the mountains. Just above the 7th bridge in the city is situated the Bonded Warehouse of Central Asian traders. Below the bridge has been constructed a weir or barrage to maintain the level of water in the river during the winter season. Higher up above the first bridge are situated the Civil Lines or residential sections with well-built bungalows and nicely laid out gardens. Nedou's Hotel is centrally situated in the Civil Lines. With the growth of tourist traffic in recent years,

several new hotels have sprung up, particularly on the Boulevard which fringes a part of Lake Dal.

The population of Srinagar according to the census of 1941 is about 2,08,000. It should, however, be remembered that during the six months of summer when visitors flock to Kashmir, the population of Srinagar rises by many thousands.

The Srinagar Club is the centre of amusements and recreation for European visitors and permanent residents. It has six excellent tennis courts as well as a good 18-hole golf course laid out near Nedou's Hotel. Tennis tournaments and many golf competitions are held every year by the Club. The Amar Singh Club consists mostly of Government officers, but it also takes a limited number of visitors as temporary members every season. There are three Cinema Halls, one of which caters chiefly for Europeans and educated Indians.

(2) MUGHAL GARDENS.

Chashma Shahi.—About five miles from the Srinagar Civil Lines on the hill-side above Lake Dal is situated the well-known spring, *Chashma Shahi* or the "Royal Spring". It is famous for its pure, transparent and cold water. The spring is enclosed by a small garden in which the fountains play, fed from the same spring. The garden was laid out by Shah Jahan in 1632. It commands a beautiful view of Lake Dal and its environments.

Nishat.—Two and a half miles beyond *Chashma Shahi* and right on the edge of Lake Dal lies the famous *Nishat Bagh* or the "Pleasure Garden." which was laid out in the time of Shah Jahan. It is arranged in twelve terraces and its cascades and fountains, flowerbeds and lawns, cypress and *chinar* trees, heighten the beauty of the prospect presented by the panorama of the lake against the background of imposing and magnificent mountains.

Shalamar.—This garden lies about two miles beyond *Nishat Bagh* on the way to Harwan. It was built by Jahangir for his beloved Nur Jahan, with whom he passed several summers here. The garden has many majestic *chinar* trees and is ornamented with terraces and fountains. On one of the terraces is built a

magnificent pavilion of black polished stone closely resembling marble.

Nasim.—This is a fine green plain on the bank of Lake Dal shaded by a wonderful grove of *chinars*. It is an ideal camping ground situated at a distance of 6 miles from Srinagar. Four tennis courts have been constructed in the garden recently. Bathing may be enjoyed in ideal surroundings in *Nagin Bagh* which is close by. Sailing boats, bathing boats and motor boats for aqua-planning are available on hire for visitors.

Achhabal.—This garden is situated at a distance of 40 miles from Srinagar, from where it can be reached by car in less than two hours. The water which is cold and refreshing gushes out of the foot of the hill, which skirts the garden on the southern side. The garden with its beautiful cascades and fountains was laid out by Jahangir. There is a Trout Hatchery at Achhabal, which is fed by the water of the spring. Outside the garden, there is a small beautiful ground shaded with *chinar* trees. There is also a rest house, with catering arrangements, situated quite close to the ground.

Vernag.—Another Mughal garden is at Vernag below the beautiful spring there. The place is fifty miles from Srinagar and 6,100 feet above the sea level. It is situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal and has a large spring in an octagonal basin and an arcade built by Jahangir. The limpid water flowing from the spring is one of the principal sources of the river Jhelum.

(3) HILL STATIONS.

Pahalgam.—This hill station is situated at a distance of 59 miles from Srinagar at an altitude of about 7,000 feet above the sea level, in the heart of the finest side valley of Kashmir, the Liddar Valley. The road to Pahalgam from Srinagar is suitable for motor and lorry traffic during the spring, summer and autumn months. It attracts an increasing number of visitors every summer. It has hotels, post and telegraph offices, a Tehsil office, a dispensary, a police station and a conservancy staff. It is an important stage in the pilgrimage to the sacred cave of Sri Amarnath which is 27 miles away. The great Kolahoi glacier, another attraction for visitors, is about 22 miles from Pahalgam.

Kokarnag.—Kokarnag which is at a distance of 50 miles from Srinagar and 10 miles from Achhabal has a group of springs from which ice-cold water flows. The camping ground is close to the springs. A cafe has recently been opened there.

Gulmarg.—This far-famed holiday resort is about twenty-eight miles from Srinagar, and 8,700 feet above the sea level. It provides many amenities for visitors. It has a high class hotel, post and telegraph offices, a dispensary, a police station and a Tehsil office. The hill station is placed under a Town Area Committee. A magnificent panorama is unfolded to the view from the circular road, 7 miles long, which commands a view of the Nanga Parbat ranges and the whole of Kashmir Valley. Khilanmarg, which is a favourite place for excursions from Gulmarg, affords a glorious view of Kashmir Valley and its surrounding mountain ranges including Nanga Parbat. It is 1,600 feet higher than Gulmarg and can be reached by a rough pony track through forest area. Towering over Khilanmarg is Affarwat, 14,000 feet above the sea level. It has a picturesque blue lake. One can ride to Khilanmarg and thence climb Affarwat on foot. Gulmarg has been developed as a modern hill station and continues to attract visitors, mostly Europeans, in increasing numbers in the summer. It also attracts ski-ing enthusiasts in December, January and March each winter, when meetings are arranged by the Ski Club of India.

Toshmaidan.—This can be reached by three marches from Gulmarg, and is one of the most beautiful *margs* (literally meadows or pasture lands) of Kashmir. The path is steep, but fit for ponies.

Ganderbal.—This is a small village on the banks of the Sindh river at a distance of 13 miles from Srinagar, and 5,220 feet above the sea level. Visitors generally stay in boats moored along the river. By road it is half an hour's drive from Srinagar. As in Pahalgam and Gulmarg, there are here post and telegraph offices, the Government dispensary and a police station. The Sindh river and its tributaries in Ganderbal supply fish in abundance. Ganderbal is the starting point of excursions to famous places like Sonamarg, Baltal, Zojila mountain, Lake Gangabal and the Harmukh mountains.

Sonamarg.—This glacier valley is at a distance of 51 miles from Srinagar and is 8,750 feet above the sea level.

It presents one of the finest pieces of scenery in Kashmir and is noted for its bracing climate. A portion of the road to Sonamarg is metalled and the remaining is a fair weather motor road. Large camping grounds are available in the valley. The famous Sri Amarnath cave and the Kolahoi glacier in the Liddar valley are accessible from this place also. Snow trout are available in the river at Sonamarg.

Gangabal.—This glen is about 11,720 feet above the sea level and contains an attractive lake. On one side of the lake rises the towering peak of Harmukh, (16,900 feet). It is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus.

(4) LAKES.

Dal.—This beautiful lake is over $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles by over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in size. The back-ground is provided by mountain ranges which rise 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the lake. The water is fresh and abundantly supplied with fish, wild duck and water-fowl. One of the main features of this lake is the famous floating gardens. The lake is a favourite place for the mooring of house-boats. One of the corners of the lake is Gagribal, noted for its very clear water. It is an ideal place for bathing. Registered bathing boats, sailing boats and motor boats for aqua-planning are available on hire at the Gagribal point.

Anchar.—This is 5 miles long and 2 miles wide, and extends towards Ganderbal. It is a good place for duck and snipe-shooting in winter months. Lotuses and lilies are to be seen here in profusion in the month of August.

Wular.—This is the largest fresh water lake in India, and is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 5 miles wide. The lake can be reached from Srinagar by river as well as motor road.

Manasbal.—This lake, about 16 miles from Srinagar, is accessible both by road and river, and is considered to be the loveliest of the Kashmir lakes. About 2 miles in diameter, it is surrounded by majestic hills, and its water is blue and clear. The ruins of a fine Mughal garden are situated on one of its banks.

Kaunsarnag.—This is the largest mountain lake in Kashmir. It is situated on the Pir Panjal range, about 13,000 feet above the sea level and is over 2 miles long. It is surrounded by some of the most picturesque of the

Himalayan peaks. Three of these peaks, each about 15,500 feet high, tower over this lake which usually remains frozen till the month of June.

Shishanag.—This is a mountain tarn situated at an altitude of 12,000 feet on the pilgrim road to the Sri Amarnath cave.

(5) ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

Pari Mahal (Palace of fairies).—A massive building, now in ruins, standing on the side of the mountain to the south of Lake Dal: it is said to have been erected in the time of the Mughal emperors for astronomical observations. It has a garden attached to it with 6 terraces. The retaining wall is ornamented with a series of arches. It has a domed ceiling.

Pandrethan.—The temple of Pandrethan is situated about 4 miles away from Srinagar. The pond in which it was erected has been drained and the plinth excavated. The domed roof is a fine piece of sculpture. The temple is about 18 feet square with projecting porticos. It was erected by King Partha in A. D. 921.

Harwan.—Recent excavations have revealed one of the oldest monuments at Harwan, containing the only remains of its kind in India. A temple and some tablets have been unearthed, which date the monument as belonging to the Kushan period, when Kashmir was closely connected with Central Asia. The remains are situated only a few furlongs below the water reservoir at Harwan.

Avantipura.—It is situated on the right bank of the Jhelum at a distance of 18 miles from Srinagar. It was the capital of the famous king, Avanti Varman, who built here two temples of Avanti Swamin and Avanti Sura, one before his accession to the throne and the other subsequently. These temples were dedicated to Vishnu and Shiva. The gateways of both are standing and the conspicuous ruins attract the attention of all visitors to Kashmir, as revealing the old art of carving.

Martand.—The celebrated temple of Martand possesses far more imposing dimensions than any other existing temple. The total length of the temple is 63 feet. The walls are still standing, though the roof has been totally ruined. The pillared quadrangle round the temple is 220 feet by 142 feet. The stones are very finely carved.

Pattan.—This place is situated at a distance of 17 miles from Srinagar. The ruins of two temples are found here. These were erected by Sankaravarman and his queen, Sugandha.

(B) Among the chief places of interest in Jammu Province mention may be made of the following :—

Kishtwar.—This is one of the best places for trekking, and big game is found here abundantly. Forest rest houses and tourists' huts have been constructed at several places for housing facilities of tourists and sportsmen.

Bhadarwah.—It is a small beautiful town, surrounded by hills on all sides, with an altitude of 5,540 feet above the sea level. It is situated at a distance of 42 miles from Batote on the Banihal Cart Road, and a fair-weather motor road from this place to Bhadarwah has been constructed recently. The climate of the place is very cool.

Batote.—This is a hill station on the Banihal Cart Road at an altitude of 5,116 feet above the sea level, and at a distance of 78 miles from Jammu. It has a natural sanatorium surrounded by pine trees.

Kud.—This hill station with an altitude of over 5,700 feet above the sea level is situated on the Banihal Cart Road, at a distance of 66 miles from Jammu. It commands picturesque scenery. During summer months, it is an ideal hill station for the people of Jammu Province and the neighbouring areas in the Punjab.

Sanasar.—Sanasar is a beautiful valley at the top of Batote Range and is a good health resort. A fair-weather motorable road has recently been constructed from Patni top to provide easy access to this place.

Besides, there are a number of places of pilgrimage both in Jammu and Kashmir, which attract a large number of people. Sri Amarnath cave in Kashmir situated at an altitude of 12,729 feet above the sea level, is an all-India Hindu shrine and attracts pilgrims from places far and near every year. The road from Srinagar to Pahalgam, about 60 miles, is metalled, and thence there is a pony road of about 27 miles to this cave. Sri Vaishno Devi in Reasi Tehsil in Jammu Province, similarly attracts a large number of pilgrims every year. The road is open to motor and lorry traffic as far as Katra, and from that place, the cave can be approached by ponies or mules. Hazratbal, at a distance of about 5 miles from Srinagar,

has a shrine of Muslims associated with the holy Prophet. The shrine is approached both by a metalled road and Lake Dal and attracts many Muslim visitors.

The Jammu and Kashmir State provides a vast field for men of different tastes and interests. The holiday-maker finds in Kashmir the chief garden of Asia, with scenery hardly surpassed anywhere else in the world. For the lover of sport a wide range of game is available. The botanist and the zoologist have here a great wealth of flora and fauna. The lovely glens and the shaded mountain spurs in their picturesque settings provide an inexhaustable theme to the genius of the poet and a background for the contemplation of the philosopher. For the linguist, the State has a variety of dialects belonging to different branches of the human family. For the geologist, it offers an interesting study of soils and rocks with chronological data unobtainable elsewhere in India. For the archaeologist, there are numerous monuments of different ages and traces of cultural influences showing the interplay of civilizations. The scholar has an extensive field for research in systems of philosophy peculiar to Kashmir. The explorer has mysterious lands on the boundaries and the lofty mountains to merit his attention.

Tourist huts to provide housing accommodation have been constructed at many of the places mentioned above. Besides, other facilities have also been provided.

Census.—(A) Population.—The total population of the State according to the Census of 1941 was 40,21,616. The distribution according to religions is shown below :—

Muslims	..	..	..	31,01,247
Hindus	..	..	..	8,09,165
Sikhs	..	..	..	65,903
Buddhists	..	..	..	40,696
Others	..	..	..	4,605

Total .. 40,21,616

Muslims form 77.11 per cent. of the total population.

(B) Variation in population.—The increase of population during the decade 1931-41 was 10.3 per cent. against 9.8 per cent. of the previous decade.

(C) **Density.**—The density of population per square mile in 1941 was 48 against 43 in 1931. Excluding the Indus Valley which occupies 63,554 square miles and is very sparsely populated, the density per square mile was over 177.

(D) **Rural and urban population.**—At the census of 1941, there were 39 towns and 8,740 villages in the State. The number of persons living in the urban areas was 4,14,435 and of those living in rural areas 36,07,181. The number of occupied houses was 7,64,424, of which 67,983 were in the towns and 6,96,441 in the villages.

(E) **Civil conditions.**—Of the total population, 21,29,872 were males and 18,91,744 females. This works to 888 females per thousand males of the total against 881 in 1931. The number of married persons was 17,34,733 and of widowed persons 2,94,402. These included 53 married and 25 widowed children of ages between 0 to 5 years.

(F) **Distribution of population according to age.**—The distribution of population according to the age-groups shows that the percentage of older people to the total population was a little higher in 1941 than it was in 1931. The increase in the age-group from 35-40 upwards was 13.7 per cent. against an increase of 10.3 per cent. for the whole population. The percentage of population in the age-group 0-15 was 40.1

The mean age recorded at the census was 23.83 for males and 22.66 for females.

(G) **Literacy.**—Below is shown the position of the main communities in the State, excluding Gilgit agency, as regards literacy :—

Above 5 years of age.

Community.	Persons.	Literates.	Percent- age.
Muslims	.. 26,15,491	1,10,692	4
Hindus	.. 7,08,954	1,06,877	15
Sikhs	.. 55,815	17,765	32
Buddhists	.. 37,153	1,920	5

The following table shows the progress of literacy from 1921 to 1941 :—

Literate per 1000.

	1921	1931	1941
State	.. 26	41	70
Jammu Province	.. 27	49	74
Kashmir Province	.. 26	35	70
Frontier District (Excluding Gilgit Agency)	.. 19	25	31

(H) Cultivated area.—Of the total area of the State, 5.6 per cent. is cultivable and 4.9 per cent. is actually cultivated. The percentage of irrigated area to cultivated area is 35.1. The percentage of gross cultivated area under rice, is 19.3 ; under wheat 19.5 ; under barley 2.3 ; under bajra, 3.9 ; under maize 29.6 ; and under other food crops including pulses 10.7.

Dialects.—The principal languages spoken in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces are Kashmiri, Dogri, Punjabi, Gojri and Pahari. Bhotia and Shina are spoken in Ladakh and Gilgit. Owing to the existence of natural barriers, such as high and vast mountain ranges severing the Indus Valley from the rest of the country, Bhotia and Shina languages have remained localized within their territorial boundaries and are not understood in other parts of the country.

Land Tenures.—Prior to 1933, land in Kashmir Province and in the Frontier districts was held by *samin-dars* either in "*Haq-i-Assami*" or as Tenants-at-will and in some cases also as Occupancy tenants. Under *Haq-i-Assami*, all the land was owned by the State, the actual holders or *assamis* had the right of occupancy as against the State as long as they paid the dues, but had no right of alienation by sale or mortgage.

Transfers were, however, permitted within the municipal limits of Srinagar and in Anantnag, Shopian, Bijbihara, Pampore, Sopore, Baramulla and Muzaffarabad towns.

Tenants-at-will held land subject to the will of the proprietor, who could eject them at any time. In Kashmir, tenants-at-will included a large number of

zamindars who had been found in 1924 to have encroached on huge *khalsa* areas and to have brought them under cultivation. Occupancy tenants had the right of occupancy of land under a proprietor or an *assami*. They could not be ejected without special reasons, nor could rent on the land be altered at the will of the landlord. Their right was hereditary, and could be sold with the permission of the landlord.

Occupancy tenants were of two kinds, *viz.*, (1) those who held land direct from a land-holder or the State, and (2) those who held land under occupancy tenants of class (1). In Kashmir, occupancy tenants consisted mainly of tenants who held land at the first Settlement, and had since been declared by a competent court to be such. They were granted *assami* rights in subsequent Settlements.

In Ramnagar, Basohli and Mirpur Tehsils of Jammu Province also, almost all lands were owned by the State, but the land-holders were *malguzars*. They enjoyed the right of selling and mortgaging land. In other parts of Jammu Province, some of the lands were held by the Government, and there were numerous occupancy tenants in addition to tenants-at-will. The remaining lands in which the people enjoyed proprietary rights were parcelled out for cultivation to tenants, who had either occupancy rights, or rights of tenants-at-will.

In 1933, His Highness was pleased to grant proprietary rights to *assamis* in Kashmir Province and the Frontier district as well as to occupancy tenants in Jammu Province, in order to create in them a greater sense of self-respect and self-reliance. The payment of *nazarana* was waived, as a matter of grace. In order, however, to check alienations in favour of non-agricultural classes, the Land Alienation Act and the Right of Prior Purchase Act were enacted, and alienation of land by the land-holder beyond one-fourth of his holding except with the permission of the Wazir Wazarat was prohibited for the first ten years.

No occupancy tenants under the Government exist in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces now. But such tenants exist in the Frontier district, where the *zamindars* were previously allowed to break waste lands up to 20 kanals in each individual case. On the recommendation of the

Glancy Commission, this limit was removed. Further, lands brought under cultivation prior to S. 1990-91 (October-November 1933) were ordered to be shown as lands held under proprietary rights, and lands brought under cultivation subsequent to that date to be shown as lands held under occupancy rights of the cultivators. The *zamindars* of the Frontier district are thus the only occupancy tenants directly under the Government at present.

Settlement.—The assessment of land revenue, though one of the many functions of the Settlement Department, was perhaps the most important. The standard for fixing revenue in places where the Government did not enjoy proprietary rights was the same as in the Punjab, namely “half net assets” or half the profits of the proprietor from land cultivated by tenants-at-will. To arrive at the percentage represented by “half net assets,” some deductions were made from the gross produce, 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. altogether, on account of customary payments from the common harvest heap before division. This left the divisible produce at about 90 per cent. At the prevailing rent-rate of half the produce, the net profits of the proprietors would be 45 per cent. of the gross produce, which could leave the share of the State at $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Where cash rents were common, which was seldom the case, another set of “half net assets” was obtainable by the simple process of dividing by two the average net cash rent per acre of a given class of land. Where the State held proprietary rights in all land, as in Kashmir, it was in theory entitled to half the gross produce, which it actually took before the first regular Settlement, but this was changed subsequently, and the standard fixed at 30 per cent. of the gross produce.

Record-of-Rights.—The “*Misal-i-Haqqiyat*” or the Record-of-Rights incorporates in a continuous form all facts relating to each holding and field, and these include, among other things, areas, class of soil, source of irrigation, number and kind of trees, rights of holders and tenants, rents, revenue and cesses and statement of special village customs and of rights in irrigation. Details of *jagirs* and other revenue-free grants and genealogical tables of right-holders are also incorporated in the Record-of-Rights. Changes in the Record-of-Rights in respect of revenue or right-holders, are recorded after every four years in what

is known as quadrennial or *Charsala Jamabandi*.

Civil Divisions.—For purposes of civil administration, the State is divided into three parts :—

- (1) the province of Jammu,
- (2) the province of Kashmir, and
- (3) the district of Ladakh.

Consequent on the transfer on lease of the Trans-Indus *illaqa* to the Government of India, the Cis-Indus area comprising Tehsil Bunji which was formerly included in the Gilgit district was amalgamated with the Ladakh district during S. 1992-93 (1935-36). It has, however, now been placed under a Revenue Assistant and is included in the province of Kashmir. The heads of the revenue administration in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir are the two Governors, while the Ladakh district is under a Wazir Wazarat.

Each province is divided into districts called Wazarats and each district is divided into several Tehsils. Some Tehsils also have sub-divisions called Niabats under them. A statement of these divisions is given below :—

Province.	District.	Tehsil.	Niabat.
Jammu ..	Jammu ..	1. Jammu. 2. Samba. 3. Akhnoor. 4. Ranbirsinghpura.	
	Mirpur ..	1. Mirpur . 2. Bhimber. 3. Kotli.	..Naushera.
	Udhampur ..	1. Udhampur. 2. Ramban. 3. Ramnagar. 4. Bhadarwah. 5. Kishtwar.	
	Reasi ..	1. Reasi 2. Rajouri.	..Gulabgarh.
	Kathua ..	1. Kathua. 2. Jasmergarh. 3. Basohli.	

Province.	District.	Tehsil.	Niabat.
ashmir	Anantnag ..	1. Anantnag.	
		2. Kulgam.	
		3. Awantipura.	
		4. Srinagar.	
	Baramulla ..	1. Baramulla.	
		2. Sripratapsinghpura.	
		3. Uttarmachipura.	Gurez. Sopore.
	Muzaffarabad.	1. Muzaffarabad.	
		2. Uri.	
		3. Karnah.	
	Astore ..	(Under a Revenue Assistant).	Bunji.
	Ladakh ..	1. Ladakh.	
		2. Kargil.	
		3. Skardu.	

CHAPTER II.—HISTORICAL.

Past History.—Kashmir is the only region of India which has a connected history of her own dating from the earliest times. Kalhana began his famous book in Sanskrit verse, the *Rajatarangini* (literally “River of Kings”) in the twelfth century A. D. On account of the paucity of historical material relating to the Hindu period of India as a whole, this book has long attracted the attention of historians—European and Indian. The work was continued after Kalhana by other historians and brought down to the conquest of the Valley by Akbar in 1586. Kashmir was a part of the empire of Asoka. After the commencement of the Christian era, the Valley was invaded by Tartars, and Buddhism became the State religion. In the sixth century A. D., came the white Huns. Hiuen Tsang visited Kashmir in A. D. 629-631. Lalitaditya is the most famous of the later Hindu kings. He is said to have subdued many kings in India in a tour of conquest and then turned his attention to Central Asia and returned victorious from there by way of Tibet after 12 years. It is recorded of him that he was a patron of art and culture and carried out many public works and built many temples. Mahmud of Ghazni attempted to invade Kashmir, but failed to effect entry. Dynastic revolutions followed, and with the propagation of Islam, the Valley passed into the hands of Muslim rulers. The most notable of the Muslim rulers was Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin (1420-70) who is said to have introduced paper-making, sericulture and shawl-manufacture in Kashmir. He was generous and brave and earned the good will of the Hindus, who had been persecuted by his predecessor, Sultan Sikandar, known as “*Butshikan*” or Iconoclast. He encouraged letters, fine arts and polytechnics. Akbar conquered Kashmir in 1586. Jahangir and Shah Jahan were very fond of Kashmir, built stately houses there, planted *chinars* and laid out various pleasure gardens round Lake Dal and elsewhere. In 1750 Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded Kashmir and occupied it. The Afghan rule that came in his wake was harsh, and in 1819 a few of the persecuted people called Maharaja Ranjit Singh to their rescue. The Maharaja sent Raja Gulab Singh, the founder of the present ruling dynasty of Jammu and Kashmir State and another trusted

lieutenant in command of his troops. The Afghan Governor was defeated. From 1819 to 1846 Kashmir was under the Sikhs. In 1842, when a rising took place in the province, Raja Gulab Singh was sent to deal with it. He put down the insurrection and after appointing a Governor of his own, left to return, only a few years later as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Present Ruling Dynasty.—The present ruling dynasty of the State is an offshoot of the princely house which ruled over Jammu till the annexation of that principality by the Sikh Government of Lahore. What is now the province of Jammu was really a congeries of small principalities. The princes of this territory generally recognized the supremacy of the Rajas of Jammu. Bhimber and Rajouri which were on the Mughal road to Kashmir were more directly under the domination of the Mughal Government until annexed by the Sikhs.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, Raja Ranjit Dev whose capital was at Jammu, achieved great power and welded together most of the principalities round and near Jammu into one kingdom, of which he was the ruler. Soon after his death in 1781, the destinies of his house and country became involved in the political currents which pervaded the Punjab at the time and which culminated in the establishment of the Sikh rule in that country. Jammu and other principalities of the neighbourhood became a part of the Sikh State. The subsequent history of these principalities and their unification is the story of the career of Raja Gulab Singh. He joined Maharaja Ranjit Singh's service about 1812 and so rapidly achieved distinction that he was created Raja of Jammu in 1819. Thereafter Raja Gulab Singh entered upon a policy of consolidating and expanding his power; and annexed, one after the other, the principalities situated between Kashmir Valley and Jammu. He conquered Ladakh and Baltistan between 1835 and 1840. As early as 1831, M. Jocquemont, a French traveller, had written of Raja Gulab Singh: "After Ranjit Singh he is the greatest lord in the Punjab."

At the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839, Raja Gulab Singh was one of the most important figures in the Punjab. But the Government of Lahore became weak by internecine quarrels and by factious rivalries. In 1841, the British Army suffered reverses in Afghanistan.

and Raja Gulab Singh was deputed to help them. It was then that the seeds of future friendship between the Dogra potentate and the British power were sown. Early in 1846, Raja Gulab Singh was installed as Prime Minister of the Punjab State. But the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej against his advice and the battle of Subraon went against them. He had now to perform the delicate task of negotiating a treaty. The Treaty of Lahore was signed on the 9th March 1846, and among other things, provided for the independent sovereignty of Raja Gulab Singh in such territories and districts in the hills "as may be made over to the said Raja by separate agreement between himself and the British Government with dependencies thereof, which may have been in the Raja's possession since the time of Maharaja Kharrak Singh." On the 16th of March 1846 was signed the Treaty of Amritsar. Under this treaty, the British recognized him as Maharaja.

The treaty of 1846 transferred Hazara, among other areas, to the Maharaja. But to make his State more compact, he obtained shortly afterwards Mandir, Dadhi, Kathua and Suchetgarh in exchange for Hazara. For similar reasons, the boundary was further altered in 1847. Under the treaty, Poonch had also passed to Maharaja Gulab Singh. He conferred the principality on Raja Jawahir Singh, a son of Raja Dhyan Singh, his brother, with the status of a feudatory. In 1859 it passed to Raja Jawahir Singh's younger brother, Raja Moti Singh, whose descendant is the present *Illaqadar*.

The earliest historical notice of Ladakh is of the Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hian, who visited Ladakh in A. D. 400. In very early times, it owned temporal and spiritual allegiance to Chinese Tibet. About 1687, it came under the nominal sway of the Mughal Emperor, but it was really in 1834 that Ladakh lost its independence for the first time in history. In that year, the arms of Gulab Singh turned towards the eastern frontier, and it was conquered through the heroism of the famous General Wazir Zorawar. In 1841, Wazir Zorawar undertook the conquest of the central Tibetan province. He actually advanced up the Indus into the district of Manasarowar overrunning the country. A force from Lhasa, however, approached the invading army and on the 12th December, Zorawar was wounded and died on the

battlefield. This changed the course of subsequent events and Gulab Singh's army had to withdraw. Regarding this battle, Alexander Cunningham says in his book on Ladakh (London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1854):—"The Indian soldiers fought under very great disadvantages. The battlefield was upwards of 15,000 feet above the sea and the time mid-winter, when even during the day the temperature never rises above the freezing point and the intense cold of night can only be borne by people well covered with sheep skins and surrounded by fires."

The history of Baltistan is obscure, but its chiefs had made themselves felt as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century, when they overran Ladakh. It seems to have been independent till its annexation by Raja Gulab Singh.

Gilgit was ruled at the beginning of the 19th century by independent Rajas. During the thirty years preceding the advent of the Dogras, several dynastic revolutions took place, in which the chiefs of Yasin, Punial and Nagar took part. In 1841, Gauhar Rahman, the eldest son of the chief of Yasin occupied Gilgit after killing its ruler. At this stage, the Sikh State intervened and sent Syed Nathu Shah to subjugate Gilgit. Syed Nathu Shah succeeded in subjugating the country. After the Treaty of Amritsar in 1846, he transferred his services to Gulab Singh, who entrusted him with the government of Gilgit which he knew so well.

It will thus be seen that Jammu, Kashmir, Poonch, Ladakh, Baltistan and Gilgit had all along been under numerous dynastic rules before the advent of the Dogras. The Jammu and Kashmir State as it exists to-day is, therefore, the creation of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Mr. K. M. Pannikar says in book : Gulab Singh: Founder of Kashmir (London : Martin Hopkinson, 1930) :—"In a century barren of historical achievement in India, Gulab Singh stands out as a solitary figure of political eminence.....He is the only ruler in India's long history who could be said to have extended the geographical boundaries of India....No previous Indian ruler, not even Samadra Gupta or Akbar, had ever dreamt of invading Tibet : and though Zorawar, who ventured too far, paid the penalty for his adventure, the Maharaja's forces routed the Tibetan army and extended the border of India to the other side of the Himalayas."

THE FIRST THREE MAHARAJAS.

Maharaja Gulab Singh (1846-57).—Before giving an account of the progress of the State under the Dogra rule, we may pause to consider the condition of Kashmir under the Afghans and the Sikhs. A brief reference has already been made to the period of the Sultans of Kashmir. The rule of the Mughals was on the whole a period of prosperity for Kashmir. Bernier, who accompanied the emperor Aurangzeb to Kashmir, during the early years of his reign, was very well impressed with what he saw. He was struck with the charms of “Cachemire, the Paradise of Indies” and particularly the beauty and grandeur of the mountain glens and flowing waters along the Mughal route and of gardens like Achhabal. In his book, he made special mention of the industrious habits of the people and the huge outturn of shawls, for which the valley was then famous. But in the wake of the Afghan onslaught, followed religious persecution, rapine and devastation. The brief rule of the Sikhs was no better and did not improve the condition of the cultivators in any way. Conditions were unsettled, and the Sikh Governors had neither the time nor the inclination to effect any lasting improvement in the administration. Moorcroft, the first Englishman to visit Kashmir, found in 1824 that everywhere the people were in a most abject condition “subjected to every kind of extortion and oppression.” According to him “not one-sixteenth of the cultivable area was under cultivation.” The taxation was exorbitant and corruption was universal. Another visitor, Vigne, who came to Kashmir a decade after, draws almost the same picture as Moorcroft and speaks of whole villages thrown out of cultivation.

The Sikh Government took one-half of the *kharif* crop plus four *traks* (1 *trak* = $5\frac{3}{16}$ seers) per *kharwar* (1 *kharwar* = 16 *traks* = 83 seers). The village officials got in addition about a *trak* per *kharwar*. Besides, *nazarana* and other taxes and *tambol* had to be paid to the Government. About two-thirds of the gross produce was appropriated by the State in one form or the other. The collection was made in kind, and the villages were farmed out. The Government had the monopoly of grain. In such circumstances pressure had to be exercised on the peasants to keep the land in cultivation. They lived on the margin

of sustenance and their condition was little better than that of serfs.

On his assumption of sovereignty, Maharaja Gulab Singh found that there were over 3,000 *jagir* grants in *dharmarth* and numerous other alienations. The last two Sikh Governors had been very lavish in making these grants. Maharaja Gulab Singh instituted an enquiry, which had the effect of setting aside some of the alienations. The Maharaja also did something to alleviate the misery caused by *begar* (a kind of corvée system, that had prevailed from times immemorial). A number of men was determined in each village for *begar* and every man when on *begar* duty was to be paid a *kharwar* of rice per month and given food. Another reform was the rationing of rice in the Valley.

The shawl industry in Kashmir was so important that a Government department had been maintained for long to deal with it. Maharaja Gulab Singh reorganized the department. Before 1833, the duty on shawls was levied at three annas per rupee of value. Afterwards a tax of Rs. 96 per annum per shop was fixed and extended to one thousand shops. Subsequently, the duty was raised to Rs. 120 per shop. The shawl weavers were grossly under-paid. On the 6th June 1847, they struck work; and about 4,000 shawl workers set out for Lahore. The Maharaja promised them redress and recalled them, and in pursuance of this promise, he abolished the system of indenture under which shawl-weavers worked. He further fixed minimum wages for workers, and introduced a system of taxation by which the amount of tax was regulated in accordance with the price of shawls.

Maharaja Gulab Singh was a strong and stern ruler. But as the frontiers of his State were in a disturbed state, most of his energies were spent in consolidating them. He subdued the turbulent tribes on the borders of the State, and established order in his vast territories, which had never been under one ruler before.

In 1851, trouble arose on the Tibetan frontier over the refusal of the *zamindars* of Ladakh to allow full transport to certain trade missions from Tibet. The dispute was, however, settled by an agreement between the representatives of the Maharaja and the Dalai Lama.

In 1856, the Maharaja's health began to fail. At the outbreak of the Mutiny—in 1857, when he was on his

death bed, he called his Council and sent a contingent of 2,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and 6 guns under the command of his son and heir-apparent, Sri Ranbir Singhji. The Maharaja died in August 1857, at the age of 66 before the Mutiny had been finally quelled. For the brave part played by the State forces in putting down the Mutiny, Maharaja Ranbir Singh, who succeeded his father, was offered a Jagir in Oudh, which he declined declaring that he had acted as a loyal friend and ally of the British.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh (1857-85).—Eleven years of Dogra rule had witnessed the gradual establishment of order in the State. But Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign was not without military activity, as the frontier tribes still gave trouble and several expeditions had to be sent against them, which resulted in the subjugation of Gilgit and the adjacent territories.

After the termination of the Mutiny, the Maharaja turned his attention towards strengthening his position in Gilgit. In 1860, he sent a force under Colonel Devi Singh, which reduced the fort built by Gauhar Rahman, who had just passed away. Gilgit was re-occupied. The forces then advanced towards Yasin and took it. After the reconquest of Gilgit, Raja Isa Bagdur of Punial, who had incurred the wrath of Gauhar Rahman and sought refuge at the Dogra Court, was re-installed in his old principality. At the time of his re-instalment, he acquired the territory of Ishkoman. In 1863, Yasin was reduced by a force led by Colonel Hoshiara. In 1865, disturbances which originated from Hunza made the occupation of Gilgit difficult again. The ruler of Chitral assisted the insurgents. Reinforcements were sent by the Maharaja and Darel Valley was occupied. The garrison was re-established at Gilgit. In 1867, Punial was invaded by its enemies from Yasin. But relief was sent from Gilgit and order restored. About this time, the valley of Chaprot was occupied by the Hunza ruler. In 1877, the then ruler of Nagar occupied Chaprot and Chalt, and from that day these areas were held by the Nagar and Kashmir troops. In 1876, Yasin, Kuh-Ghizr and Ishkoman were under the rule of Mehtar Pahlwan Bahadur, who belonged to the ruling dynasty of Chitral and professed allegiance to the Maharaja of Kashmir. But he proved treacherous, and Aman-ul-Mulk was permitted by the Maharaja's Government to incorporate the whole country. He

partitioned the districts among Governors, who were given the position of paid Governors under the Maharaja after their severance from Chitral in 1895.

Nevertheless Maharaja Ranbir Singh was essentially a man of peace and devoted himself to the carrying out of administrative reforms. Administration was re-organized by the constitution of regular departments. Petition boxes were set up. Many imposts were abolished. The marriage tax was abolished; the tax on shawl manufacturers was reduced. Steps were taken to put down infanticide and kidnapping. Crime and drunkenness were put down with a stern hand. The Maharaja supervised the drilling of soldiers. A large number of schools was opened. A telegraph system and a postal system were established. Attempts were made to introduce a system of revenue assessment. The Maharaja started the cultivation of vines at several places. He placed the industry of sericulture on a firm footing. On the whole trade increased. But the shawl trade received a very serious set-back after the Franco-German war of 1870. Prior to this, fine shawls made in Kashmir and known as Cashmeres were the fashion in aristocratic societies in Europe and were exported in large numbers to the Continent.

The following extract from the Administration Report of the Punjab for 1864-65 will be read with interest:—
 “The reduction of customs effected by His Highness last year has led to a considerable increase in the trade with the adjacent districts in the British territory. The trade with Sialkote is reported to have increased in value from Rs. 1,35,000 to Rs. 1,71,000 per annum, that with Jullundur and Hoshiarpore to have more than doubled. Chiefly in regard to the items of saccharine produce and native cloth, in Gujrat there is said to have been a general increase in the trade with Kashmir. The export of silk from Jhelum is stated to exhibit a similar increase and the value of shawl, wools and saffron imported to the Kangra district, an increase of Rs. 9,000.” In 1867, His Highness decided to apply the rate of 5 per cent. charged for goods in transit from the Punjab to Yarkand to all imports from Central Asia to India, of which the bond was not broken in the State territories. In 1870, a trade treaty was concluded with the British Indian Government. Under its terms, His Highness the Maharaja undertook

to forgo all duty on the trade between Central Asia and British India, in return for the same concession made by the Indian Government for goods imported into the State through British India.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh was a great patron of letters and art. He encouraged research and gathered a good library of Sanskrit and Persian manuscripts.

In 1872, there occurred a fierce clash between the Shia and Sunni Muslims in Kashmir. The disturbances were put down and the Maharaja gave Rs. 3 lakhs to the Shias for relief. The great famine of 1877 followed, when owing to excessive rains, much of the harvest was washed away. The misery of the people became unbearable: whole villages were in ruins, fields were deserted and trade became extinct. The calamity marked the end of the old system. During the last five years of Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign, the assessment of revenue was revised, and the cart road connecting Rawalpindi with Srinagar was commenced.

In 1872, a mixed court of British and State officials was set up for the decision of civil suits between European British subjects and their servants on the one hand and the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja on the other. Political relations between the State and British India were conducted through the Punjab Government up to 1877, when the Officer on Special Duty was placed directly under the Government of India. In the Afghan War of 1878-80, the Maharaja sent a contingent of troops and artillery to assist the British Government.

Maharaja Pratap Singh (1885-1925).—Maharaja Ranbir Singhji died in 1885 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Pratap Singhji. After the new Maharaja's accession, a British Resident was appointed in place of the Officer on Special Duty. The mixed court appointed in 1872 was abolished, and the Resident and his assistants were invested with powers to dispose of civil suits in which both parties were British subjects, or the defendant was a British subject or an Indian subject of His Majesty. A Council was constituted for the administration of the State with Raja Sir Amar Singh, the Maharaja's younger brother, and two selected officers from the Government of India as members. Raja Sir Amar Singh played a very large part in the administration till his death in 1907. He was keenly interested in the development of

the country's resources and in the expansion of trade. Another brother of the Maharaja, Raja Ram Singh was for several years the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces.

In 1877, a British Officer had been stationed as Political Agent at Gilgit. He had been withdrawn in 1881, but in 1889 the Agency was re-established. The Agency comprised the chiefships of Hunza and Nagar and the governorships of Punial, Yasin, Kuh-Ghizr and Ishkoman. Hunza and Nagar, separated from each other by a river, are in the extreme north of the territory. The inhabitants of the former are mostly Maulais and of the latter Shias. In 1885, the Kashmir garrisons at Chaprot and Chalt were attacked. When the British Political Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar in 1889, the chiefs made an apparent submission, but they failed to keep the conditions agreed upon. Hostilities broke out and after some fighting, Hunza and Nagar were occupied by a combined force of the British Indian and the State troops in 1891. The Chief of Nagar was reinstated by His Highness' Government. But the Chief of Hunza fled to Chinese Turkistan, and his half brother, Safdar Khan was installed in his place.

The Sialkot-Jammu Railway was opened to traffic in 1890. The Jhelum Valley Cart Road, 132 miles long, which had been commenced in the time of Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, was completed in the early nineties. The part of it between Kohala and Baramulla (98 miles) had been opened in 1889. The road connects Srinagar with Kohala. A bridge at Kohala joins His Highness' territory with British India, and from the bridge runs a 64 miles road through Murree to Rawalpindi. The construction of the Banihal Cart Road is another achievement of the late Maharaja's reign. Its importance lies in the fact that it connects Srinagar, the summer capital of the State with Jammu, the winter capital, which is also a railway station, without passing through British Indian territory. The two routes together with their branch roads form one of the finest systems of mountain roads in the world.

A few words about the old routes to Kashmir appear to be necessary here. The Murree route from Deval to Baramulla consisted of eleven marches. Deval could be reached by cart from Rawalpindi. It was usual to take a boat at Baramulla for Srinagar. But even this short journey took more than 24 hours. Then there was the

Pir Panjal route. In the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, visitors generally used this way. It had been the favourite route of the Mughal emperors and nobles, and the remnants of the Mughal *sarais* are still to be met with almost at every halting place. The nearest railway station for this route is Gujrat. The distance from Gujrat to Bhimber, which was about thirty miles, could be covered by cart. From Bhimber, Srinagar could be reached in 12 marches of 10 to 15 miles each. The high Pir Panjal range had to be crossed on this route. Thana Mandi lay at a distance of 70 miles from Bhimber. A traveller could take the Poonch route from Thana Mandi and complete the journey in 8 marches by way of Uri. This was, however, difficult and not much favoured.

It will thus be seen that the construction of the two roads connecting the Punjab with Srinagar was no mean achievement. Lakhs of rupees were spent on the *pucca* bridle road to Gilgit. Another bridle road connected Srinagar with Leh in Ladakh. Considerable expenditure was incurred on the maintenance and repairs of these roads, all of which passed through difficult mountainous countries. In 1894, the postal service of the State was amalgamated with the imperial service, and in 1897, His Highness' Government entered into an agreement for exchange of services between the State and the Imperial telegraph systems.

In 1887, His late Highness requisitioned the services of a British Officer from the Government of India for the purpose of land settlement. But the real credit for the settlement must go to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Walter Lawrence, who was appointed Settlement Commissioner in 1889, and who brought great sympathy and understanding to bear on his task. The first settlements in Jammu and Kashmir were completed in seven years. The settlement of Astore and Gilgit was completed in 1894. The main features of Mr. Lawrence's work which had the complete approval of His late Highness and the State Council were :—

- (a) The State demand was fixed for 10 years.
- (b) As a first step towards substitution of payment in cash for payment in kind, the proportion of the latter was so fixed as to cause the least hardship to the cultivators and maintain the confidence of the city population.

(c) The sepoys who attended at harvest to coerce the cultivators were removed.

(d) *Begar* in its more objectionable form was abolished, and the cultivators who had abandoned their lands for fear of being impressed under *begar*, were recalled and settled on their lands.

(e) Occupancy rights of *zamindars* in undisputed lands were confirmed.

(f) Careful enquiry was made into the status of privileged holders of land. The special rates were continued for the term of the first Settlement, but were made subject to re-assessment. Lands in excess of the sanctioned area were, however, assessed at the ordinary rates, even in the case of privileged holders.

(g) Waste lands were entered as *khalsa*, but preferential right for acquiring such lands was granted to *assamis*.

(h) Permanent but non-alienable hereditary occupancy rights were granted to those who accepted the first assessment so long as the revenue was paid.

(i) All land was carefully evaluated on the basis of the next produce, previous collections and the possibility of irrigation.

Mr. Lawrence's work was followed after him by a succession of Settlement Officers. By 1912, practically every Tehsil and district directly administered by the Government was settled either for the first time or in revision. The State share of revenue was fixed at 30 per cent. of the gross produce.

Elementary education was provided throughout the State. Two first grade colleges and two technical schools besides nearly 50 secondary schools and over 600 primary schools were established. Two *zenana* Hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu and over 60 dispensaries in the *mufassil* were opened. Municipalities were established to look after the sanitation and water supply of the cities. Several irrigation canals were constructed in both the provinces. The longest of these, the Ranbir Canal, now serves an area of over a lakh of acres. Tanks were constructed in the *kandi illaqa* of Jammu. Electric installations for lighting and supply of power to factories and workshops were erected in Kashmir and at Jammu. A Flood Spill Channel for diverting the waters of the Jhelum at the time of floods was constructed. Dredging

operations were conducted below the town of Baramulla for removal of silt and other barriers. Scientific departments were established. The Co-operative movement was introduced.

The assistance rendered to the British Empire in times of emergency and war may also be briefly mentioned. The brilliant services of the State troops in the Black Mountain, Agror Valley and Tirah expeditions met with grateful appreciation of the British Government. The contribution of the State during the Great War in manpower was the highest (31,000) among all Indian States. The cost of maintaining the troops sent over-seas came to Rs. 1,11,00,000. In addition, the State contributed three-fourths of a crore to the war loan. Battle Honours were won by the State forces in several fronts in East Africa and Palestine.

MODERN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE 1925-43.*

With the accession in September 1925 of His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur, Inder Mahinder, Sipar-i-Saltanat-i-Inglishia to the throne, a new era in the history of the State begins. His Highness is the great-grandson of Maharaja Gulab Singhji and son of the late General Raja Sir Amar Singhji, younger brother of the late Maharaja. Born in 1895, he received education under a number of qualified European and Indian instructors. In 1908, he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. After completing the full course of studies there, he received training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. His late Highness appointed him Commander-in-Chief of State forces in 1915, before he had attained the age of twenty. He took an active part in the training and equipping of the units despatched for service in the Great War and in sending reinforcements to keep them up to the sanctioned war strength. In 1922, he was appointed Senior Member of the then State Council, and a number of reforms were initiated by him in this capacity.

On the occasion of the *Rajtilak* ceremony, which was performed at Jammu in February 1926, in the presence of distinguished guests including several Ruling Princes, His Highness announced a number of boons. One of the boons conferred on the land-holders the right to cut down and utilize all royal coniferous trees on areas assessed to land revenue; another extended from 3 months to 12 months in the year the right of the villagers to remove dead and fallen timber; and a third bestowed certain rights on village communities with regard to the land of land-holders dying without issue. The most important of the boons was the bestowal of *khalsa* land on village communities which had no *shamlat* (village commons) up to cent. per cent. of their holdings.

*An attempt has been made to include in this note all the outstanding administrative events up to September 1943. The Annual Administration Report proper is for the 18 months ended 12th April 1943.

His Highness also sanctioned on the occasion the extension of technical education to certain localities in both the provinces ; the opening of more schools and hospitals ; the provision of a special allotment every year for the supply of drinking water in the *kandi illaqa* ; and the reconstruction of the bridge over the Tawi at Jammu. The concessions then announced have materialized, and the beneficent activities of the Government have increased year after year.

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During His present Highness' term of office as Senior Member of the then State Council, His late Highness had issued orders to provide for (1) employment of State-subjects only to all ordinary vacancies and (2) grant of lands for house building and other purposes to State-subjects only ; and a Committee of official and non-official members had been appointed to suggest a definition of the term State-subject for the purpose of these orders. The definition proposed by the Committee was accepted by His Highness, and it protects the children of the soil in the matter of recruitment to Government services and several other privileges against outsiders.

A committee had been appointed in 1923 to consider the future requirements of the different departments in technical qualifications and experience, and make proposals for grant of scholarships for training to qualified State-subjects. This committee was reconstituted in 1927 as the Scholarship Selection Board. In recent years, thirty qualified State-subjects selected by the Board have received training in several institutions in Europe and America and British India in Civil Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning, Medicine, Veterinary Science, Pharmaceutics, Horticulture, Sericulture, Forestry, Printing, Law and Public administration ; and most of them are now in Government service. Training, academic and technical, has also been given in Indian institutions to over 275 State-subjects. Lump sum provision has been made in the budget since 1937-38 for grant of loans to persons desirous of prosecuting advanced studies or undergoing advanced or special training in India or abroad and out of this provision, loans of over Rs. 70,000 have been granted so far to a number of State-subjects for

training in Forestry, Chemistry, Mathematics, Medicine, Public Health etc., in England and for accounts, law and post-graduate studies in India.

His Highness also impressed upon the Heads of Departments the imperative need of providing a fair representation in Government services to communities not adequately represented therein, and since his accession, this policy has been adhered to. In his proclamation of the 9th July, 1931, His Highness declared that while in the matter of service, prior consideration is and always shall be given to public interest, and the obligation of maintaining the efficiency of the administration at the highest possible level can never be overlooked, the policy of his Government would be to give adequate representation to all communities in the services, without giving any preponderance to any community. Following the publication of the report of the Glancy Commission referred to below, further steps have been taken to ensure a fair representation in services to the Muslims. The rules for recruitment of services recently sanctioned provide expressly that regard should be had to the securing of adequate representation to the various communities in the State. The rules relating to recruitment to the Gazetted services provide that in making recruitment in the various services, *special attention* should be paid to the securing of adequate representation to different communities.

There has been considerable improvement in the representation of Muslims in the services during the last decade. In April 1943, there were 3,989 Muslim officials, including 133 Gazetted officials out of a total strength of 11,762 officials including 478 Gazetted officials in the superior service. This may be compared with the condition in April 1932, when there were 2,052 Muslim officials including 55 Gazetted officials, out of a total strength of 8,683 officials including 355 Gazetted officials. In the inferior service, Muslims numbered 3,841 out of a total strength of 8,196 in April 1943 against 3,542 out of a total strength of 8,360 in April 1932. It will thus be seen that there has been an increase of 94.4 per cent. in the number of Muslims in the superior service during the last 11 years. In the Gazetted ranks, the increase has been nearly 142 per cent. The Muslims are no doubt still in a minority in the services as a whole, but their proportion is growing every year. In April 1943 they formed 39.23

per cent. of the total strength of services. What is more important to note is the fact that out of the total increase of 2,915 in the strength of all services, the share of the Muslims was 2,236 or 76.7 per cent., as against 679 or 23.3 per cent., the share of other communities.

In the matter of Government purchases, preference is given to local firms. The Department of Civil Supplies, which has been established to arrange supplies for Government Departments, maintains a list of registered local firms. Preference is also given to locally manufactured goods when available for use by Government Departments.

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Following the outbreak of communal trouble in the State in 1931, His Highness was pleased to appoint a Commission, with Mr. B. J. Glancy of the Political Department of the Government of India (now H. E. Sir B. J. Glancy, Governor of the Punjab) as President and with four non-official representatives of Hindus and Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces as members to inquire into the grievances, religious and secular, of different communities. The Committee made a number of recommendations, which His Highness was pleased to accept. The more important of these related to:—(1) religious places that had passed into the hands of the Government, (2) recruitment of different communities in Government services, and (3) grant of proprietary rights, accompanied by controlling legislation, in regard to lands of which the ownership was held by the State. As regards the first, Government ordered the restoration of the places to the community which was able to substantiate its claims to them. Regarding the second, minimum qualifications were fixed by which educationally less advanced communities could secure an adequate share in the services. Regarding the third, His Highness not only granted proprietary rights to the *zamindars* but also waived the condition of payment of *nazarana*. This concession represented in money value an amount of over Rs. 20 lakhs. Recently this concession has been extended to villages transferred to the State from His Highness' Private Department.

Another step then taken was the removal of restrictions that existed on the freedom of the press and the platform. The Press laws in the State were brought in line with those of British India. To-day there are in existence in the State over 60 newspapers and periodicals.

After the enquiry into grievances had been completed, a reforms conference with Mr. Glancy as President was held to give effect to His Highness' desire to associate his people with the administration of the State. The result of the recommendations made by the conference and the Franchise Commission under the chairmanship of the late Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt., I. C. S., (Retired), was the establishment in 1934 of the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha. A very low set of franchise qualifications was adopted, and the right of vote was at once given to about 6 per cent. of the population, including a number of women.

The Constitution then introduced permitted the asking of questions, moving of resolutions, introduction of Bills as also discussion of the State Budget. The Sabha consisted of 75 members over 60 of whom were non-officials, 33 of them being elected. This Constitution remained in force until 1939, when His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased of his own accord, to sanction further constitutional advance by a proclamation issued on the 11th of February 1939.

The main features of the new constitutional advance were that :—

(a) the elected element in a house of 75 members was raised from 33 to 40 ;

(b) the Sabha was given the right of electing a Deputy President from amongst its non-official members ;

(c) provision was made for the appointment of non-official members as Under Secretaries to work with His Highness' Ministers and ensure closer association between the Government on the one side and the members of the Praja Sabha and the constituencies on the other ;

(d) the Praja Sabha was given the right to vote, except with regard to a few non-votable items, on the demands made by Government for Budget appropriations ; and

(e) the Sabha was given the right of passing all legislation pertaining to taxes, as distinguished from fees and penalties.

The Constitution Act subsequently promulgated embodies the provisions of the proclamation of the 11th February, 1939. Its note-worthy features may be summarized as follows :—

(1) Subject to His Highness' inherent legislative, executive and judicial powers in relation to the State and his Government, the Council of Ministers, comprising the Prime Minister and such other Ministers of State as His Highness may appoint, is invested with the power of superintendence, direction and control of Civil Administration and Government of the State ; "

(2) provision is made for the appointment of an Advocate General ;

(3) the legislature of the State is to consist of His Highness and the Praja Sabha which comprises 75 members, excluding the President who is appointed by His Highness. The members of the Council are *ex-officio* members of the Praja Sabha and of the remaining members, 40 are elected and the rest nominated. Of the nominated members, not more than 8 (excluding members of the Council) are officials. The Praja Sabha has power to make laws for the whole of the State or any part thereof and for all the subjects of His Highness, wherever they may be.

Provision is made for laying before the Praja Sabha in respect of every financial year, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for the year, and so much of the Budget estimate as relates to expenditure not charged to the revenues of the State is to be submitted to the Praja Sabha in the form of demands for grants. The Praja Sabha has the power to assent to or to refuse to assent to any demand or to assent to it subject to a reduction of the amount. The Council, however, has the power to restore the grant refused or reduced by the Praja Sabha, provided it considers that the expenditure is necessary for the carrying on of any department or for the discharge of the Council's responsibility for administration. Besides, His Highness may, in cases of emergency, authorize such expenditure as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the State or any part thereof, or for the carrying on of any department.

The principal matters reserved from the purview of the Praja Sabha are :—

(a) His Highness or any member of His Highness'

family or the management of the His Highness' household ;

(b) relations, treaties, conventions or agreements between the State and His Majesty the King Emperor of India or the Government of India or with the Foreign Powers or the Government of any State in India ;

(c) matters of frontier policy ;

(d) organization, discipline and control of the State Army ;

(e) the provisions of the Constitution Act and the rules made thereunder.

The Praja Sabha has constituted Standing Committees for Finance, Industries, Public Health, Agriculture, Co-operation and Education.

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A High Court comprising a Chief Justice and two puisne Judges was established by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur in March 1928. The Judges of the High Court hold office during the pleasure of His Highness. In 1930, in view of the marked improvement in the judicial administration of the State, the jurisdiction exercised by Residency courts in certain categories of civil cases was ceded to the State courts. Almost all the judicial officers in the State are either barristers or graduates in law. Rules similar to those in British India govern the enlistment of pleaders and advocates in the State. Generally speaking, the civil and criminal laws of the State are similar to and modelled upon the British Indian laws. Recently, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature has been extended to Poonch and Chenani *Jagirs*. Altogether there are 150 civil and criminal courts in the State. The total number of legal practitioners including advocates practising in all the courts is 319.

As provided by the new Constitution Act, a Judicial Advisory Board was established to advise His Highness in regard to the disposal of judicial cases going up to him. The Board discharges the same functions in the State as are performed by the Privy Council in the case of British India. Last year, the Board consisted of three retired Judges of the High Court of Allahabad.

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The 10th of September 1943 was a red letter day in the history of the administration of justice in the State.

On this day, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was graciously pleased to grant Letters Patent to the High Court of Judicature similar to those of High Courts in British India. This gave to the court a status and prestige of its own.

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In July 1943, His Highness was pleased to appoint a Commission of Enquiry, under the presidentship of R. B. Ganga Nath, Chief Justice and President Praja Sabha, consisting principally of non-official members of the Praja Sabha and others representing different interests and communities to ascertain whether the existing constitution of the State had worked well and with a view to formulating a policy for the future and the evolution of an organic scheme for the administration of the State. The Commission has also been required to make recommendations to secure (1) the safety, integrity and security of the State, (2) the efficient and progressive character of the administration, (3) the uninterrupted and harmonious progress of the State with the object of drawing all the communities inhabiting its territories closer to one another in the common service of the State, (4) the development of the economic resources of the State and its people, leading to a higher and healthier standard of life, (5) the increasing representation of the State-subjects in the higher offices of the State and the adoption of a policy aiming at the association of State-subjects of all denominations with the administration of the State, (6) the strict enforcement of the policy that appointments under the Government shall be reserved for the subjects of the State, except where the possession of expert or technical knowledge or experience unavailable within the State may make it essential to import outsiders for a temporary period only or except where any special reasons may justify the appointment of an outsider to an administrative post for a definite period, and (7) the adoption of effective measures to stamp out corruption in any shape or form from all departments of the State.

The particular attention of the Commission has been drawn to a number of specific matters, mentioned below :—

(1) provision of nursing and medical facilities particularly in the rural areas ;

(2) improvement of sanitary conditions in the towns of Jammu and Srinagar ;

(3) prevention of venereal diseases specially in Udhampur, Ramnagar and Ramban Tehsils ;

(4) provision of water-supply in the entire *kandi* area ;

(5) economic rehabilitation of the Frontier districts ;

(6) the present position of State industries and their further development ;

(7) grant of adequate aid to hereditary State-subjects to establish or promote industries suited to the conditions prevailing in the State territories ;

(8) provision for technical, industrial and scientific education ;

(9) reforms in the educational system tending to give a practical bias to education in all its stages, primary, secondary and higher, with the object of equipping the youth of the State to earn their livelihood ;

(10) taking of practical steps e. g., by the appointment of an Employment Board or any other suitable means to guide and help the youth of the State in securing employment or in adopting profitable careers ;

(11) insuring of economic security amongst all classes of people, particularly the peasantry by developing their economic and material strength, securing a better standard of life, improving their health and by fostering co-operative effort directed to their welfare ;

(12) investigation into the question of migration of labour from the State into British India and examination of the question whether from the point of view of the people such migration is profitable and deserving of encouragement or whether it is harmful calling for check ;

(13) the desirability of stopping the purchase of agricultural and other lands by outsiders either directly, or indirectly through the intervention of the State-subjects ;

(14) prevention of illicit traffic in women ;

(15) investigation into the question whether the present marriage law is effective or whether it requires amendment ;

(16) further intensification of the rural uplift movement ;

(17) further measures for the more effective

prevention of erosion ;

(18) the development of Local Self-Government in cities, towns and the village areas ;

(19) preservation and beautification of the country side ;

(20) planned framing of the Budget and apportionment of finance for nation-building activities over a period of years ;

(21) fixing of a suitable ratio between the expenditure on Medical relief, Education and Public Works Departments.

The Commission held its inaugural meeting on the 9th August 1943, when the President read out the following message received from His Highness:—" On this the first day of the sitting of the Commission, I desire to send a personal message of goodwill and encouragement in the arduous task which lies before you. I decided to appoint this Commission and to entrust to you the duty of making a thorough enquiry into matters that affect the well-being of my subjects and of submitting to me a well-considered report containing practical suggestions for the advancement in different spheres of life of the different communities. I shall watch with keen interest the progress of your work. If you work together, not in a narrow and mutually distrustful spirit, but with the fixed resolve to serve the best interests of the State and that loyalty on which I depend, I feel confident that your labours will be fruitful, and add to the moral and material welfare of the inhabitants of this State. I charge you to apply yourselves zealously and wisely to the task that lies before you with a fixed determination to arrive at wise and practical conclusions which would redound to the credit of the State and bring us all greater happiness. Very sincerely and earnestly, I wish you god-speed."

This was followed by a speech from the President in the course of which he said that they were all beholden to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur for his gracious message. He went on to say: " Luckily, we are working under the aegis of a sovereign to whose heart your happiness, prosperity and progress are very near ; and who, I am assured, is keenly anxious that this Commission should lead to happy results. - The terms of reference, I need scarcely remind you, are very wide and they cover

practically the whole of the life of the people in different spheres. I shall make an earnest appeal to you to make a response to the command in the spirit in which it has been issued and to try for yourselves whether co-operation is not more fruitful than mere non-co-operation, when you are called upon not merely to pass resolutions, but to recommend definite proposals for the amelioration of your fellow citizens."

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The status of cultivators of land, whose condition was little better than that of serfs before the introduction of Settlement of land, has been improved considerably. The maximum State share of revenue is fixed at 30 per cent. of the gross produce, and suspensions and remissions are granted from time to time. The term of a Settlement has been extended to 40 years. Long before the establishment of the Praja Sabha, His Highness had studied conditions of life in the interior of the State by extensive tours. He had also introduced an effective method of keeping in touch with the rural population through conferences of the representatives of each Tehsil in Jammu and Kashmir held annually at the headquarters of the Government. This form of consultation with popular representatives gave His Highness a more intimate knowledge of the real needs and requirements of the masses. As a result of the representations made at these conferences and the discussions that followed, attention was directed towards the improvement of means of communication in the villages, improvement of livestock, grant of cultivable land as *nautor* and provision of more facilities for education and medical relief in the villages. The Agriculturists' Relief Act was enacted, several years before the institution of the Praja Sabha, to protect the agriculturists from the extortion of money-lenders who charged high rates of interest, and was the first of a series of legislations for the protection of the agriculturists. It prescribed the maximum rates of interest and empowered the courts to examine the accounts of a loan and to fix instalments for discharging debts on the basis of the paying capacity of the debtor. Special *ailans* were issued declaring agricultural holdings, livestock, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., as non-attachable for redemption of

décrées by civil court. About 4,000 co-operative credit societies with a working capital of about Re. 1 crore provide facilities for credit to agriculturists. The Praja Sabha has a good record of progressive laws passed ever since its inception. The Right of Prior Purchase Act has imposed restrictions on the alienation of agricultural lands, and recognized the right of pre-emption among agriculturists in respect of such land. The Land Alienation Act has further protected the interests of the agriculturists, and stopped transfer of agricultural land to non-agriculturists. The agricultural classes have been defined. The Aid to the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Act provides for grants of loans for improvement of land and relief of distress and the repayment of these loans by easy instalments. In special circumstances under this Act, the payment of particular instalments of a loan may be suspended and even free aid may be granted. The *Kahcharai* Act removed inequalities in the incidence of the *kahcharai* tax, and granted exemption to owners of livestock in respect of particular animals of a given age. Before the enactment of this measure, relief had been granted to owners of livestock by executive action in a number of ways. The *nambardari* cess formerly realized on nomadic animals was remitted. Proprietary rights have been conferred on the *assamis* in Kashmir Province and in the Frontier districts, as well as to occupancy tenants in Jammu Province. But the one concession which has substantially added to the resources of village communities throughout the State is the *Rajtilak* boon already mentioned regarding grant of *khalsa* land to the *zamindars* concerned up to cent. per cent. of their holdings. Several *ailans* have been issued to ensure that the boon is properly implemented. Reference has also been made to the extension of rights of the inhabitants of villages in regard to products of forests bordering on these villages. Recently His Highness' Government have further extended these rights on the recommendation of the Forest Enquiry Committee. Millions of cubic feet of timber and fire-wood are every year removed by *zamindars* from the forests free of charge. Forest products are also sold to *zamindars* at concession rates. Forest industries and rearing of cocoons provide employment to tens of thousands in the villages.

The Government have undertaken the execution of a scheme for improvement of livestock in the State on a systematic basis. A five-year scheme under which a large number of bulls of *Dhani* and *Sindhi* breeds are purchased and distributed among well-to-do *zamindars* in selected centres every year has also been sanctioned. Horse and mule breeding activities also have been started on a small scale, but a more comprehensive scheme is under consideration. Special interest has been taken in sheep-breeding, which is so important for the development of the wool industry in the State. Livestock shows are held at different places in the State every year, with a view to encouraging livestock improvement. More veterinary dispensaries are being opened every year. A laboratory has been established recently at Srinagar, where Goat Tissue vaccine is prepared for the treatment of animals.

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The Agriculture Department is doing useful work to improve agricultural conditions in the State. The activities of the Department which were at first confined to Kashmir Province only have been gradually extended to Jammu Province also. Agricultural and Horticultural experimental work and the Demonstration of improved methods of cultivation of crops and fruit plants are important features of the department's work. It also distributes improved seeds, grafted fruit plants, implements and manures, gives technical advice to orhardists and agriculturists and fights the San Jose Scale and other pests. Agricultural training is imparted to sons of *zamindars* at Government Farms. The Department has introduced high yielding varieties of wheat and corns including sugarcorns from the U. S. A., Canada and Russia, and several foreign vegetables and fruits.

The soils of Kashmir Valley are very fertile and irrigation is easy in areas removed from water. The improved seeds distributed by the Agriculture Department have found favour with the *zamindars*. Hand labour in Kashmir Province has been found to compete favourably with agricultural machinery. In Jammu Province, the use of new iron ploughs has been demonstrated and the *zamindars* have purchased such implements for their farms.

The saffron of Kashmir grown in one important locality in the valley, is very famous. The Department has recently made some successful experiments in growing this saffron in Kishtwar in Jammu Province.

The Department also sends peripatetic parties of gardeners to the villages to demonstrate to the *samindars* the operations connected with orchard laying. Demonstrations are given and the people educated regarding the control of pests. An Act for compulsory spraying of fruit plants has been promulgated. Agriculture, fruit, and flower shows are held annually at several places in the State to arouse the interest of the people in improved methods of agriculture, horticulture and floriculture.

The Department maintains poultry farms in which improved breeds are raised. Eggs and chicks are supplied to *samindars* from these farms. His Highness' Government are a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Council has provided funds for (1) the San Jose Scale and the Woolly Aphis Research Scheme, (2) the Rice Research Scheme and (3) the Vegetable Seed Production Scheme in the State. A fruit survey scheme has also been sanctioned by the Council.

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The establishment of *panchayats* in the villages of the State under the Panchayat Act has received a great fillip since 1937, with the creation of a separate Department of Rural Development. To start with, the Government sanctioned a lump sum grant of Rs. 40,000 for execution of improvement works. The grant was raised to Rs. 1,00,000 later. Subsequently the grant of Rs. 40,000 provided for the *kandi* water supply was transferred to this Department, raising the total to Rs. 1,40,000 in S. 1996-97. In S. 1999 the grant stood at Rs. 2,00,000. The *panchayats* do not merely decide petty cases. They are engaged in the work of rural reconstruction and are co-operating with the Government in the matter of execution of improvement schemes in rural areas. Besides providing free manual labour for construction of village roads and sinking of wells and similar other works, the *panchayats* have also made cash contributions for these public utility works. Villagers are also contributing towards the purchase of the community Radio sets, digging of wells,

paving of village lanes, construction of drains and linking of villages by fair weather roads. In the domain of health and sanitation and anti-epidemic work, *panchayats* have shown especially good results. Cleanliness weeks have been celebrated and houses, compounds, lanes, springs, wells etc., have been systematically cleaned. Latrines and bath rooms have been constructed in a number of villages, thousands of manure and soakage pits have been dug and a large number of drains has been prepared. Cattle pounds have been opened in several *panchayat* areas and vehicle stands and slaughter houses have also been provided. Carefully planned campaigns are being arranged in selected areas with a view to educating the ignorant masses about the causes and prevention of common diseases. A Health and Sanitation Campaign in Kashmir Province and an Anti-malaria Campaign in Jammu Province have now become regular features of the activities of the Department. The *panchayats* take a prominent part in the distribution of better seeds and poultry to the *zamindars* under the guidance of the Agriculture Department. Extensive work has been carried on by the Rural Development Department in the cause of village uplift. Comprehensive economic surveys have been launched with a view to understanding the causes of the economic, social and cultural backwardness of the rural population. Over 2,700 villages have been surveyed so far.

Among the matters receiving the attention of the Department are the development of decaying village industries and propaganda for adult education. Two schools, one for shoe-making at Neloi and the other for knitting at Jatlan, in Mirpur, are functioning under the guidance of the Department.

The Department has also built tanks, bored deep wells, laid pipes and provided hydrams for water in the *kandi illaqa* of Jammu Province. Experiments in rock boring for drilling wells in the *illaqa* are in hand. During S. 1999 the budget allotment of Rs. 40,000 for supply of drinking water to the *kandi illaqa* was raised to Rs. 75,000. Further His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was gracious enough to donate Rs. 25,000 for construction of wells in the *illaqa*. Shri Yuvaraj Karan Singhji also donated Rs. 10,000 for the purpose.

To insure against food scarcity that had previously threatened the village areas in Kashmir Province, the *panchayats* in Kashmir Province collected in S. 1999, 60,000 *kharwars* of *shali* and maize on *khush-kharid* basis for use in times of scarcity.

With a view to minimizing the migration of unskilled workers from Kashmir Valley to the plains in the winter for work and finding suitable productive work in the State itself for the men who migrate and as near their homes as possible, the Rural Development Department was entrusted with investigating the matter and preparing lists of men who migrate and the kinds of work suited to them. With the help of the *panchayats* the Department was able to submit the details to the Government within a very short time of a month and a half. On the basis of this information, the Government appointed a committee for devising schemes calculated to provide labour to such labourers. As a result of the recommendations of the committee Government sanctioned several schemes for providing employment to large numbers of people.

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Nor have the interests of the masses of the urban population which include manufacturers and traders, artisans and craftsmen, owners of house-boats and boatmen and skilled and unskilled labourers been lost sight of. Primary education for boys has been made free and compulsory in the cities and important towns. As recommended by the Glancy Commission, the fees previously imposed on visitors to the Mughal Gardens near Srinagar were abolished. Taxes on boat-men have in certain cases been reduced or remitted, and sites for mooring of house-boats have been provided either at cheap rates or free of rent. An industrial exhibition has been held at Srinagar annually since 1929. The exhibition attracts a large number of people including visitors, with the result that not only have there been greater sales, but there has been marked improvement in the variety and the finish of the goods produced. In order to provide assistance in the marketing of goods manufactured in the State, an Industrial Museum and Sales Emporium was opened at Srinagar towards the

end of 1941. A similar institution has been started at Jammu also. The Sericulture industry which is a Government monopoly and the carpet industry which has in recent years received subsidies provide employment for thousands of labourers. The increased industrial activities of the State have opened new avenues for industrial labour.

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The first Municipal Committees established in the State were purely official bodies, financed by Government and consisted of 24 nominated members in the case of Srinagar and 18 in the case of Jammu. The Governors of the respective Provinces functioned as *ex-officio* Presidents. In 1913, the constitution of the Municipal Committees was revised. The Srinagar Municipality was given 8 elected and 16 nominated members, and the Jammu Municipality 6 elected and 12 nominated members. One elected seat in each Municipality was specially reserved for traders. In 1921 the right of election of a Vice-President from among the members of the Committee was granted.

The constitution of the Municipal Committees was further revised in 1927-28 and the elected element raised to one-half. In 1936 the franchise qualifications were lowered and brought in line with those prescribed for the Praja Sabha election. The elected element was substantially increased to provide a clear majority. The Municipal Act recently passed provides that unless the Government otherwise direct, the appointed members should not exceed one-fourth of the whole Committee. This Act has also enlarged the scope and powers of the Committees in many respects. A new procedure has been laid down for constituting municipalities and altering units or excluding areas from municipalities, and provision has been made for giving opportunities to the inhabitants of those areas that are proposed to be included in or excluded from the municipal limits to submit their objections within a specified time limit.

To guard against overcrowding in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar, several areas have been notified under the Town Planning Act and schemes for their development are under consideration. The Town

Planning Department advises the Town Area Committees with regard to their Town Planning problems. Special surveys for the development of important holiday centres like Sonamarg in Kashmir Province and Sanasar in Jammu Province are being carried out.

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Education has made very great advance in recent years. University education is received by over 2,400 pupils including a number of girls, in the colleges maintained by the Government at the capital cities, and is very cheap. The Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, has been split into two separate colleges, *viz.* an Intermediate College and a Degree College, in order to remove congestion and improve the standard of the teaching. Pre-University education has been practically free. The Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed in 1930 and as stated above, primary education for boys is free and compulsory in cities and important towns. Books are supplied free to boys of primary classes throughout the State on a very generous scale. Secondary education is free, except in a few High Schools in the capital cities and Mirpur town, and even in these schools, only about 33 per cent. of the boys pay fee and the rest are free scholars. Liberal scholarships have been provided to encourage education. In addition to this, special grants are included in the budget every year for scholarships to pupils belonging to educationally backward or poorer communities. Special scholarships have also been ear-marked for students from the Frontier district who read in the high schools or the colleges at Srinagar and for girl students reading in colleges within the State or outside.

Since 1925, the number of pupils in Government and aided educational institutions has increased from 44,601 by about 165 per cent., to over 1,18,000*; the number of the institutions from 706 by over 167 per cent. to 1,888† and the expenditure on education from Rs. 10.75 lakhs by over 144 per cent. to Rs. 26.24 lakhs. Although the pace of education has thus been accelerated, much still remains to be done, and His Highness' Government are

*These do not include adults under instruction.

†These do not include adult literacy centres.

quite alive to their responsibilities in the matter. Following the publication of the report of the Basic Education Committee (popularly known as the Wardha Committee), His Highness' Government appointed an Educational Reorganization Committee under the presidentship of Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Director of Education and an eminent educationist who had served on the Basic Education Committee and with Dr. Zakir Hussain, who was the Chairman of that Committee as one of the members, to examine the suitability and adequacy of the existing system of primary and secondary education in the State and make recommendations for its improvement. The new schemes recommended by the Committee include besides acceleration of the pace of educational expansion at the primary stage, (1) the organization of adult education, and (2) the introduction of Basic education in which craft teaching and book learning are closely integrated.

In pursuance of the scheme for the introduction of Basic education, a number of ordinary Primary schools were converted into Basic schools.

The drive against illiteracy has been met with a large measure of success. There were over 4,000 adult literacy centres in 1943 and about 55,000 adults were being made literate. About 28,000 were granted literacy certificates. Of these, 1,457 were women. Over 500 adult libraries have been opened, most of which are located in rural areas. Adult primers and readers are now printed in Bodhi, in addition to Urdu, *devanagri* and Guimukhi. The Teachers' Training School remodelled on the lines envisaged in the Reorganization Committee's Report was started in Srinagar in October 1938 and the teachers trained in this school are posted in the Basic schools converted from the ordinary Primary schools. Simple Urdu has been made the medium of instruction for children in schools and they have the option of adopting the *devanagri* or the Persian script. Simple Urdu has been evolved for text-books with the aid of experts and a vocabulary has been sanctioned.

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A well-equipped Medical Department is rendering medical aid to the people. In recent years, several qualified doctors were deputed for higher training in different

branches of medicine and surgery to British Universities and the medical staff today includes doctors with high specialized and general qualifications. The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries wholly maintained by the Government is 92. Besides, there are 4 Mission hospitals which receive aid from the Government. A grant-in-aid was also sanctioned by the Government in favour of the Kashmir National Hospital and Maternity Home in Srinagar. To supplement the existing arrangements for providing medical relief to the people, the Government have undertaken the appointment of subsidized practitioners in rural areas. Under this scheme, there are at present 70 practitioners practising in rural areas and receiving subsidies from the Government. Recently the construction of 2 new hospitals, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu, was started. The hospital at Jammu was completed at the close of the last year at a cost over Rs. 8 lakhs, and opened by His Highness in April 1943. His Highness also opened a well-equipped hospital at Mirpur. The hospital at Srinagar estimated to cost over Rs. 17 lakhs is in progress. His Highness' Government were among the first in India to set up a special organization for T. B. diseases. The Tuberculosis Department now maintains 5 institutions, 3 in Kashmir and 2 in Jammu, including a well-built and properly staffed Sanatorium at Tangmarg in Kashmir. Special staff is maintained for fighting epidemic diseases. Jammu Province was perennially afflicted with considerable outbreaks of plague in certain areas. An anti-plague scheme was tried in Jammu some years ago and since then this Province has been comparatively free from the disease. The magnitude of work done by the special epidemic staff may be judged from the fact that during the cholera epidemic of 1935, no less than 13,00,000, inoculations were performed in Kashmir Province. This is believed to be the record number of mass inoculations performed anywhere at one time. In August 1941, there was another outbreak of cholera in Kashmir Province, but it was soon brought under control. Special measures to combat malaria in Jammu Province are under consideration. Active measures have been taken to meet the danger of venereal diseases that are particularly prevalent in certain areas

in Jammu Province. Special dispensaries have been maintained for the treatment of these diseases. In addition, educational propaganda is being carried on so that enlightenment may lead to the prevention of these diseases. A Committee has been set up to consider the adoption of further measures to check these diseases.

The Medical Department has recently been reorganized with the object of extending the range and quality of medical relief to the people. The staff has been strengthened and medical officers appointed in each district to supervise the medical and health work in the districts concerned.

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In a mountainous country like Jammu and Kashmir State, the problem of communications is very important. The two principal roads that link the State with British India are (1) the Jhelum Valley Road and (2) the Banihal Cart Road. Both are metalled. The length of the Jhelum Valley Road is 132 miles, of which about half is tarred. This road runs from Srinagar to Kohala, connecting Kashmir Valley with Murree and Rawalpindi. From mile 111 (Domel), a branch of this road runs towards Ramkot and connects the valley with the Hazara district. There is heavy vehicular traffic on this road which is maintained in a fairly good condition and remains open to traffic throughout the year.

The Banihal Cart Road which has a length of 200 miles connects Srinagar with Jammu, the winter capital of the State. The road traverses the Banihal Pass which is at an elevation of 9,000 feet from the level of the sea. About 100 miles of this road have been tarred. It is the most important road in this State, as it runs through the heart of Jammu and Kashmir territories to the Jammu (Tawi) railway station. Due to heavy snow-falls, however, a portion of the road generally remains closed during winter months. A heavy snow-plough and a bull grader have been purchased for the clearance of the snow. They have been found very useful in removing the snow quickly and economically when it has not accumulated to a depth of more than 2 feet.

Attention has been given recently to the work of widening of this road at bad corners and removing the

curves on it, and thus shortening the distance between Srinagar and Jammu.

The Leh Treaty Road is in point of importance, the third road in the State. It is the main trade route connecting Ladakh and Central Asia with India. This road is metalled up to Ganderbal. From there to Gagangir, a distance of 44 miles, a fair weather motorable road has been constructed and the extension of the road up to Sonamarg is in hand. The rest of the road is a bridle path.

The fourth road is the Bandipur-Gilgit road with a political importance similar to the Leh Treaty Road. It runs over the Burzil pass and is 193 milès in length. Owing to the lease of Gilgit to the Government of India in 1935, the State is now maintaining only 165 miles of this road. It is a bridle road throughout.

Several minor roads have been newly constructed in recent years and interior mountainous parts of the State have been thrown open to traffic to provide better facilities for trade. The Batote-Bhadarwah fair weather road was recently opened to light motor traffic.

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway is so far the only railway in the State. But motor lorry services connect all the districts and important towns, except those in the frontier, with one another. Two bridges, one over the Chenab at Akhnoor and the other over the Tawi at Jammu, have been built at a cost of about Rs. 8 lakhs. The bridge at Akhnoor is believed to have the largest unsupported span (450 ft.) in India. The bridges over the Jhelum between Muzaffarabad and Domel and those over the Kishanganga between Muzaffarabad and Garhi Habibullah, which had been washed away during the flood of 1929 were replaced at a considerable cost. Following this flood, an elaborate scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 20 lakhs was sanctioned for the prevention of floods in future. The bunds of the river Jhelum have been raised at several places, and it is gratifying to note that there has been no major flood in Kashmir during the last 12 years. The moderately heavy flood of September 1941 passed on with no damage to the city. The Ujh River in Jammu Province is, as an experimental measure being spanned by a reinforced concrete submersible bridge, the foundations of which are so designed as to safeguard against scour in heavy floods. If the experiment succeeds, similar bridges will be constructed

on the large sandy streams.

Telegraph, telephone and wireless services have also been developed in recent years, and all important places have been linked up. There are two wireless Radio Stations, one at Jammu Cantonment and the other at Naushera. Proposals for establishment of aeronautical services between British India and the State are under consideration. For irrigation purposes, the P. W. D. maintains 10 canals, five in Jammu Province and five in Kashmir Province. Of the latter, one was completed about 12 years ago, while two have been completed recently.

Water supply in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu has been considerably improved and old pipes have been replaced at several places by new ones. In the remote parts of Jammu Province where there is scarcity of water, efforts have been made to supply drinking water by means of tanks, wells and pipes. Where spring water and other natural sources of supply are available, satisfactory arrangements for drinking water have been made. As has been shown elsewhere in this note, great efforts are being made by the Rural Development Department for supply of drinking water to the *kandi illaqa* of Jammu Province, and a special allotment is made in the budget for the purpose every year. Tube wells have been constructed at several places, and water supply schemes for a number of localities are under consideration.

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Reference has already been made to one of the chief industries in the State, *viz.*, the Sericulture industry, which is a Government concern. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. A special quality of raw silk has been produced in Kashmir, which can favourably compete with silk produced anywhere else. It is interesting to note that the rearing of cocoons for silk provides employment for thousands of homes in the villages, exclusive of the labour that finds employment in the factories themselves. Owing to the rise in the price of silk, sericulture has already made a good contribution to the revenue of the State. A scheme for a large expansion of the industry has been taken in hand. A five-year

plan for the expansion of the factory at Jammu has already been sanctioned, and it is expected that at the end of five years, the labour employed in the sericulture operations in the factory premises and in cocoon rearing in the province as a whole will show an increase of 150 per cent. High class carpets are manufactured in Kashmir and exported to Europe and America. Owing to the war, however, this industry has suffered a set-back recently. The industry, as stated before, continues to receive a subsidy from the Government.

A Department of Industries was established in 1923 to develop and foster industries in the State. The chief among the older industries which have become established are a Match Factory, a Santonine Factory, a Tannery, a Pottery Factory and the Shri Karan Singh Woollen Mills. A Government Silk Weaving Factory has been established to produce high class silk fabrics of different kinds. It has recently been developed and expanded to four times its original size to give a further fillip to the silk weaving industry in the State. A Research and Commercial Sheep Breeding Farm with a research and commercial section has been established to develop the sheep breeding and wool growing industry in the State. For purposes of research work, the Government have granted subsidy to the Farm.

• Forests which cover about one-eighth of the total area of the State, and Forest industries provide a large field of employment for skilled and unskilled workers, besides yielding a large revenue to the Government. In recent years, the Forest Department has shown particularly good results. The net revenue of the Department for 1942-43 was Rs. 63.46 lakhs, which gives it precedence over other parts of India. The demand for timber grown in the State has increased considerably and owing to war conditions it has brought good prices. Cultivation of pyrethrum has made good progress. The Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Miransahib has done particularly well. The factory has led to the establishment of a number of minor private-owned industries and contributed to the development of Miransahib into what promises to be a new industrial town. The Half-wrought Factory at Baramulla received orders exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs for 1942-43. The feasibility of establishing a newsprint paper industry in the State was investigated by Tata

Sons Ltd. with whom the Government have entered into an agreement for a comprehensive investigation of industrial possibilities in the State. But owing to the impracticability of importing heavy machinery in the present conditions, the proposition has to wait. A Drug Research Laboratory has been established under the expert guidance of Sir Ram Nath Chopra, its Director, and it is expected that within a few months it will be in a position to meet a part of the requirements of medical institutions in the State. Another noteworthy industry is Kashmir Willows, which besides manufacturing cricket bats has taken in hand the production of other wooden articles of great utility.

The establishment of a sugar mill at Miransahib near Jammu, is in hand and the manufacturing operations are expected to start early. The Shri Karan Singh Woollen Mills and the Indianite Factory which are not State-owned, but in which the Government have a substantial interest have been kept busy executing orders received from outside the State. Well established cottage industries producing woollen fabrics, like *pattoos*, tweeds, blankets, shawls, *namdas*, *gabbas*, papier-mache and wooden articles, silver-ware, knitted ware, leather and metal articles etc., are making steady progress. Two private joint stock concerns have taken up the manufacture of pearl barley, jams, oats, etc. A number of minerals like Bentonite, Barytes, Sulphur, Borax, Gypsum, Ochres, China clay etc., are being worked. A canning factory has been constructed and a glass factory is under construction.

Tata Sons Ltd. inquired into the condition of the existing power installations in the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, and the measures necessary for making them function satisfactorily. But, as in the case of newsprint paper, the necessary machinery could not be imported to work out this large scheme. Provision has, however, been made for improving the existing installations, particularly in Jammu area, where the demand for power exceeds the capacity of the present installations. The Government continue to have under consideration the establishment of new sources of power to feed the growing industries of the State.

The Jammu and Kashmir Bank started in 1938 has already declared a dividend. It has taken over the

treasury at Srinagar and will soon be taking over the treasury at Jammu. It has established branches in a number of towns in the two provinces.

Because of its natural scenery and cheapness of living, Kashmir has long attracted visitors. A Visitors' Bureau has been in existence for the guidance of visitors. Recently His Highness' Government have turned their attention to the development of the tourist traffic. Small Tourist Bureaus have been established at Rawalpindi, Suchetgarn, Jammu, Domel, Pahalgam, Nagin and Ganderbal to assist visitors on the spot and guide them. A Boulevard has been constructed in Srinagar along the banks of the lake at Gagribal. This road has added to the beauty of Srinagar and provided a good healthy place for morning and evening walks. A programme of providing more amenities to tourists, increasing the attractiveness of places of interest and extending the roads to beauty spots which are not easily accessible is being worked out. A hanging garden has been constructed at Gagribal for recreation of the visitors. The two islands, Rup Lank and Sona Lank, in Lake Dal have been improved. Pahalgam is being developed into an ideal hill station. To provide greater housing accommodation for travellers, huts have been constructed at a number of places. It is proposed to construct a chain of huts in Jammu. The existing camping grounds have been improved and new ones provided. A cafe has been established at Kokarnag and a tea shop opened at Patni top. Facilities have been provided for anglers. The rules regarding fishing and shooting in the State are liberal and more and more licences are issued every year.

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At present a Brigade Signal section and four Battalions of Infantry of the State Army are serving outside the State. The two Mountain Batteries and the Artillery Training Centre have been transferred to the Indian Army permanently, while the Brigade Signal Section has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for the duration of the war. The demand for recruits is being met, and the Government of India have raised a large number of recruits for the Indian Army from the State.

Against the expenditure of Rs. 8,81,500 incurred by the Government on the Army Department in connection with the measures connected with the war during 1939-40, the expenditure for war purposes in the Army Department rose to Rs. 25,62,000 during 1941-42 and Rs. 22,75,000 during 1942-43. The total Army expenditure in 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 76 lakhs. The pay of all ranks serving in the State Army was recently revised, and the rates of Kit and H. M. Allowances were raised from Rs. 50 and Rs. 15 respectively to Rs. 120 and Rs. 50 respectively.

The State forces have distinguished themselves in the battles of Karan (Eretrea) and Damascus (Syria). His Highness presented eighteen completely equipped motor ambulances, and also placed a portion of the Kashmir House, Delhi, at the disposal of the Government of India free of rent for the accommodation of Government offices. Recently, His Highness placed his Lock-heed plane at the disposal of the Government of India for use in connection with the war.

His Highness has set up an influential War Aid Committee with Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba as President to raise funds for providing comforts for the troops. His Highness subscribes a sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem from his Privy Purse towards the aims and objects of the Committee. The rest of the members of His Highness' family contribute Rs. 850 per mensem. In addition to the monthly contributions, His Highness has been making big donations to the funds of the Kashmir War Aid Committee from the savings effected by curtailment of expenditure on a number of ceremonies in connection with His Highness' person. Government servants also contribute voluntarily one per cent. of their monthly gross salaries to the funds of the War Aid Committee. Provincial District and Tehsil War Aid Committees affiliated to the Central Committee, have been formed to collect funds in aid of the war and to disseminate correct information regarding happenings in connection with the war. The total receipts of the War Fund up to the end of June 1943 amounted to Rs. 6,91,586 of which Rs. 5,46,213 have been spent in providing amenities to troops and other activities calculated to contribute towards winning the war. A goodly collection of trinkets was collected and forwarded to Her Excellency the

Marchioness of Linlithgow for Her Silver Trinket Fund by Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba who issued an appeal for trinkets of gold or silver, broken bits of gold or silver ornaments, toys, etc., and old *sari* borders of brocade. Ladies' Working Parties have been organized and the co-operation of boys' and girls' schools and Hospitals as well as of private medical practitioners and medical officers in Government employ has been secured for the purpose of assisting in the production of articles required for the troops at the front. As a result of the labours of Ladies' Working Parties, the War Aid Committee has sent parcels of goods for the use of forces overseas. In addition to knitted woollen garments, gramophones with records and needles, cigarettes and other articles are being sent from time to time.

To commemorate the visit to India of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Madam Chiang, China Day was celebrated throughout the State on the 7th March 1942. On this occasion, a sum of Rs. 20,393-4-0 was collected in voluntary contributions in aid of China War Charities and the War Aid Committee added a sum of Rs. 5,000 to this amount and sent a cheque for Rs. 25,393-4-0 to Madam Chiang.

In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal, His Highness adopted 5 Polish refugee children in British India for a period of one year. The War Aid Committee similarly adopted 10 of these children for the same period.

His Highness has also contributed large sums of money from his Privy Purse for particular purposes connected with or arising out of the war.

His Highness visited the Middle East in October 1941 and inspected his own as well as other Indian troops there. He broadcast a message from there calling upon the people in this country to put forth further efforts in the war and inspiring them with hope in the ultimate triumph of justice.

* * * * *

Long before the regulation of prices of foodstuffs was introduced in many parts of India, His Highness' Government had set up the Food Control Department for the control and distribution of *shali*, the chief staple of the

Valley. The arrangement continues to the present day and *shali* is sold to consumers in Srinagar at fixed rates in Government controlled sale centres. Over a year ago, however, the soaring prices of other foodstuffs and the general food situation in the valley, as a whole, caused much anxiety, and His Highness' Government had to adopt several measures to relieve the situation. The measures included the fixation of the maximum sale prices of food-grains, restrictions on the movement of food-grains, restrictions on the export of potatoes, *til*, *sarson*, *alsi* and oil extracted therefrom and the opening of shops in Srinagar and certain towns and villages in the *mufassils*, where the poor classes of people could get grains at fixed rates. Food-grains were made available in deficit areas at low prices, at a considerable loss to the Government. Boards of Food Control, with representatives of different communities and interests, were constituted in both the provinces to deal with questions of policy relating to food-grains. Rationing of other important essentials of life, like fuel and sugar, was introduced. A Department of Supplies was set up.

Early in January last, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur placed at the disposal of the Government a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to serve as the nucleus of a Fund for alleviating the distress of the poor. The gift rendered it possible for the Government to supply food grains to the poor at Jammu at the cheapest possible rates, *viz.*, 15 seers of food-grains (12 seers of wheat and 3 seers of rice) per head per month, for Rs. 2-8-0 only, when in the adjoining British territory ordinary wheat was selling at Rs. 9-4-0 per maund and ordinary rice at Rs. 17-4-0 per maund. But, as the quota of wheat and gram fixed by the Government of India was drastically reduced, and the relief from His Highness' Fund had to be distributed to the poorer classes living in all parts of the State on an equitable basis, the poor relief shops in Jammu City were closed in August last.

* * * * *

His Highness has played an important part in the joint effort concerning the political future of British India and the Indian States. At the first Round Table Con-

ference, His Highness uttered the following memorable words : " As the Allies of Britain, we stand solidly by the British connection. As Indians and loyal to the land of our birth, we stand as solidly as the rest of our countrymen for our land's enjoyment of a position of honour and equality in the British Commonwealth..... Neither England nor India can afford to see this Conference end in failure. We must resolve to succeed. Difficulties shall not be insuperable. We must exercise patience, tact and forbearance and be inspired by mutual understanding and goodwill ; and we must give and take. If we succeed, England no less than India gains. If we fail, India no less than England loses." His Highness kept in touch with the subsequent conferences in London, and other deliberations held from time to time in connection either with the States or with India as a whole. Before the commencement of the talks of Sir Stafford Cripps with Indian leaders towards the end of March last, His Highness issued an historical statement, in the course of which he said that it was the duty of the Princes to show that as patriots, they were desirous that their countrymen should feel themselves the equals of nationals anywhere in the world. His Highness expressed the view that every autonomous unit of a self-governing India will share its fiscal and financial advantages as well as its responsibilities and burdens, and that, therefore, such of the Princes' prerogatives as enable them to ameliorate the lot of their people should remain. His Highness urged that the Princes could not logically object to dealing with a Central Government in India which the Crown might constitute in future, and they had no reason to assume that they would not get a square deal from such a Government.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

I. AFFAIRS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

His Highness' Movements.—During the period under report, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur visited Bombay twice.

Shri Yuvaraj Bahadur's Movements.—Shri Yuvaraj Bahadur was admitted to the Doon School as a boarder student in 1942. He visited Bombay twice during the winters of 1941-42 and 1942-43.

2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Important appointments and changes.—The more important changes in the personnel of the administration during the period under report are briefly mentioned below:—

1. Sir Peter H. Clutterbuck, Kt., C. I. E., C. B. E., K. I. B., (Silver) V. D. was appointed Development Minister on the 22nd November 1941.

2. R. B. Pt. Ram Chandra Kak was appointed Minister-in-Waiting and Army Minister on the 23rd November 1941.

3. R. B. Himmat Singh K. Maheshwari was appointed Revenue Minister on the 7th April 1942.

4. Sir Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Prime Minister retired on the 9th April 1943, when he was succeeded by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh.

Justice Ganga Nath, Judge High Court, Allahabad (retired) was appointed Chief Justice on 24th June 1942. Ch. Niamatullah was appointed President of His Highness' Board of Judicial Advisers, and Sir Jai Lal and Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji were appointed members of the Board.

Re-organization.—Several departments of the State were re-organized during the period under report—in particular the working of the Medical, the Forest and the Sericulture Departments was placed on a more satisfactory footing.

Important Rules.—The following important rules of a general kind were sanctioned during the period under

report.

1. Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha Election Rules.
2. Rules for Recruitment to Non-gazetted Services.
3. Rules for Recruitment to the Kashmir Sericulture (Subordinate) Services.

Scholarship Selection Board.—Provision for new scholarships for technical training and post-graduate studies amounted to Rs. 22,000 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 41,600 in S. 1999. Owing to the international situation, no new foreign scholarships were sanctioned during the period under report, but 26 new scholarships for training and study in India, as detailed below, were granted :—

Second half of S. 1998.

1. Three for Superior Forest Service.
2. One for Medical training (S. A. S).
3. Two for higher medical training (M. B., B. S.) ; one of these was for a lady.

S. 1999.

1. Two for higher medical training (M. B., B. S)
2. Four for medical training (S. A. S.) ; three of these were for ladies.
3. One for Veterinary training.
4. Two for Agriculture training.
5. Four for post-graduate studies.
6. Two for Drug Research Laboratory at Jammu.
7. Five for the Rangers' course at Dehra Dun.

Loans.—A sum of Rs. 5,750 as detailed below was granted by way of educational loans for different lines during S. 1999 :—

	Rs.
1. Civil Engineering ..	800
2. Electric and Mechanical Engineering ..	600
3. M. Sc. Chemistry ..	600
4. M. Sc. Agriculture ..	600
5. Electric Engineering ..	750
6. M. A. (English) ..	1,200 (Rs. 600 to each scholar).
7. M. A. (Arabic) ..	600
8. LL. B. ..	600

In addition, 4 candidates were nominated for training in Civil Engineering in British India on their own expense.

Kashmir Civil Service Competitive Examination.—The Kashmir Civil Service Competitive Examination was held in December 1942 and January 1943.

As a result of the examination, a Hindu and a Muslim were appointed in the Civil Service (Executive), a Sikh in the Kashmir Customs Service and a Hindu in the Kashmir Police Service. No Muslim candidate other than the one appointed in the Civil Service (Executive), passed the test, a Sikh was selected for the vacancy in the Customs Department and the next vacancy in that Department was reserved for a Muslim.

Government Publicity.—The Publicity Department issued 118 communiques and press notes during the second half of S. 1998 and 254 in S. 1999 against 181 of S. 1997-98. Cuttings of departmental interest numbering 373 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,110 in S. 1999 were sent to various Departments of the Government. Besides, information of different kinds was supplied to the local press, correspondents and representatives of press agencies. Correct information regarding the war was also disseminated from time to time. Copies of important Government publications, administration reports and Press notes were placed in the Press Room as usual for the benefit of journalists in the State. Greater contact was established, during the period under report, between the Publicity Department and other Departments of the Government.

General Administration Report.—The annual Administration Report of the State for S. 1997-98 (October 1940 to October 1941) was published in June 1942, *i. e.*, within a little more than 8 months of the expiry of the previous year and copies thereof were, as usual, freely distributed among Government Departments, press agencies, and newspaper offices both in and outside the State. The report was improved in several ways. The chapter on "Modern Jammu and Kashmir" was revised and brought up-to-date enough to include all outstanding administrative events up to April 1942. More graphs and charts were introduced.

Local Press and Publications.—The number of presses including the 2 Government presses was 30 at the

close of S. 1999. The number of books published from these presses was 30 during the second half of S. 1998 and 33 in S. 1999. Of these, 17 were in English, 27 in Urdu, 6 in Hindi, 11 in Kashmiri and 2 in Sanskrit. Owing to the scarcity of paper, there was a decrease in the number of publications in S. 1999 as compared with S. 1997-98. At the close of S. 1999, there were 67 newspapers and periodicals in the State against 54 newspapers and periodicals at the end of S. 1997-98. Five of these were in English, 53 in Urdu, 2 in Hindi and one in Gurmukhi. The rest were bilingual or trilingual.

The tone of the local press was, generally speaking, satisfactory.

Warnings had to be issued from time to time to certain newspapers which tended to exceed the limits of legitimate criticism. As a rule, these warnings had the desired effect. A security of Rs. 1,000 was demanded from a newly started paper for some highly objectionable articles. The paper failed to furnish the security and suspended publication.

The press co-operated whole-heartedly in the furtherance of the war effort. The scarcity of newsprint was keenly felt by the conductors of the newspapers, and most of them had to reduce their volumes. But in spite of all this, most of these papers readily gave space in their columns to the Press notes and other material issued to them by the Government from time to time.

Towards the close of S. 1999, some journalists in the State held an All-Jammu and Kashmir Press Conference at Jammu.

Board of Film Censors.—As in S. 1997-98, the Board of Film Censors consisted of the Chief Secretary as Chairman, the Provincial Governors, the Senior Superintendents of Police, Srinagar and Jammu, and two non-official members, one from each province, as members. The Publicity Officer acted as Secretary to the Board. The Board kept a close watch on the Cinema Halls. One additional Cinema Hall was opened during the period under report. The number of halls at the end of the period under report was thus 6 against 5 in S. 1997-98. These included one seasonal hall at Gulmarg.

During the period under report, the Board office kept a watch, over the film reels produced by the Film Advisory Board of Bombay to ascertain the reaction of these

reels on the people to whom these were exhibited. The Board examined 3 films before these were exhibited to the public. Of these, two were passed for exhibition without any restriction. The third, however, was allowed to be exhibited at Jammu in the form it had been passed by the Punjab Board of Film Censors, but the Managers of Talkie Halls in Kashmir were directed not to exhibit it till further orders.

Distinguished guests and visitors.—The following distinguished persons visited the State during the period under report :—

1. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda.
2. Rewa State Deputation.
3. General Sir Claude and Lady Auchinleck.
4. Lt.-General Sir F. Gwatkin, Military Adviser-in-Chief.
5. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.
6. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
7. His Excellency the Governor of Burma.
8. Maharaj Ajitsinghji.
9. The Maharajkumar Sahib of Rewa.

War.—At the close of the period under report, a Brigade Signal Section and four Battalions of Infantry of the State Army were serving outside the State. Facilities were, as before, provided to the Government of India for raising recruits for the Indian Army.

The War Aid Committee continued to receive monthly contributions from His Highness and the Ruling Family and Government servants. His Highness also paid to the committee amounts totalling Rs. 26,830 by curtailing expenditure on ceremonials connected with his own person. His Highness further donated large sums for various purposes connected with the war, and provided amenities for the State Forces units on active service. In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal, His Highness 'adopted' 5 and the War Aid Committee 'adopted' 10 Polish Refugee children in India, for a period of one year.

During the period under report, the War Aid Committee contributed Rs. 3 lakhs to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for various specific objects. The working parties organized under the War Aid Committee continued to meet twice weekly under the presidentship

of Her Highness. The Committce sent large consignments of knitted woollen articles and hospital requirements to the State Forces units serving outside the State, the Red Cross Depot at Lahore and the Red Cross Commissioner in the Middle East.

During the period under report, 'China Day' was celebrated throughout the State to commemorate the visit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Madame Chiang to India. A sum of Rs. 20,393-4-0 was collected on this occasion in aid of China's War Charities. To this amount a sum of Rs. 5,000 was added from the War Aid Committee's Fund, and a cheque for Rs. 25,393-4-0 was sent to Madame Chiang.

Essential Supplies in War time.—Timely measures were adopted for the collection and conservation of such stocks of food-grains as could be commandeered or purchased locally, building up reserves and evolving plans for their equitable distribution. Orders were issued under the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Rules to empower the authorities to take suitable measures for the procurement of supplies essential to the life of the community, and to deal with the problem of making such supplies available to the public at reasonable prices. Boards of Food Control, representing the various communities and interests in the State, were constituted in both the provinces to advise His Highness' Government. The Kashmir Valley Food Control Department* continued its operations and rationed the permanent indigenous residents of Srinagar at the fixed rate of 16 seers of *shali* or ten seers and six *chhatahs* of rice per rupee. Rice was also made available to Indian visitors to the State and to the Indian servants of European visitors at different rates, according to circumstances. It was decided to collect 8 lakh *kharwars* (*kharwar*=83 seers) *shali* and one lakh *kharwars* maize during S. 1999 as compared with the previous year's collection of 4,63,000 *kharwars* of *shali*. The Government advanced for the purpose 45 lakhs of rupees—twice the amount spent in any previous year on such transactions. By these extended measures, it became possible to distribute grain not only in the city of Srinagar but also in smaller towns and rural centres in the Kashmir valley. Grain was also

*For a fuller account of the working of the Department see page 97.

supplied to the districts of Muzaffarabad, Ladakh and Astore. In a number of centres, Government-controlled shops were opened for the sale of grain at fixed prices. Maize was sold mostly in rural areas, at 11 seers and 13 *chattaks* a rupee. Local wheat was collected and sold in Srinagar and selected centres at 8½ seers a rupee. The agency of the Rural Development Department was used wherever this was practicable and *Panchayats* were encouraged to build up their reserves. At several centres in both provinces, grain issues were made to the public at concession rates through the agency of Co-operative Department Stores. The issues made frequently involved a direct loss to the Government.

In Jammu Province, wheat was made available from His Highness' Nagbani *rahhs* and quantities of wheat, paddy and rice were commandeered in the Ranbirsinghpura and Kathua Tehsils.

Conscious of the growing distress among the masses, His Highness issued commands in January 1943 for the opening of a fund for the relief of the poor, to which he made an initial personal contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs, to be repeated annually as long as the emergency might continue. This contribution formed the nucleus of a fund designated "His Highness' Fund for the Relief of the Poor", to which the public has contributed freely. Poor relief shops were opened in Jammu City in the middle of February, and issues of 12 seers of wheat and 3 seers of rice per head per month at a cost of Rs. 2-8-0 were made to those listed as "poor".

Essential commodities other than grain were given attention. Sugar, salt, kerosene oil, firewood and matches were brought under control by the promulgation of orders under the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Rules. Prices were fixed and distribution was organized. Steps were taken to get the sugar quota allotted by the Sugar Controller for India, which was entirely inadequate, increased to a reasonable figure. To conserve local supplies, the export of the following commodities was prohibited except under special permit:—wheat, maize, paddy, *bajra*, barley and their derivatives, pulses, potatoes, vegetable oils and oilseeds, *ghee*, she-buffaloes and matches.

3. MAHARAJA'S GUARDS.

During the period under report, the force of Maharaja's Guards rendered useful service at public fairs and the Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition. A group of specially selected men was trained in first aid work and some members of the force were given A. R. P. training. The force at the close of S. 1999 consisted of 10 Assistant Commandants, 45 Sergeants and 1,306 Guards.

A Special Reserve Force of the Maharaja's Guards was created during the period under report. Stalwart Sikhs and retired military men have been recruited to this Special Reserve Force, and this forms a serviceable and dependable contingent which can be relied upon in cases of emergency. The strength of this Reserve at the close of S. 1999 was one Deputy Commandant, 3 Assistant Commandants, 22 Sergeants and 459 Guards. A contingent of the Special Reserve was deputed to the customs posts on the border. It proved of great help there in preventing the unauthorized export of grains from the State.

4. POLITICAL.

The varying international situation was followed with great interest in the State. The success of the Allies towards the close of the period under report restored public confidence in the ultimate victory of the cause of justice.

Reports from all parts of the State continued to reflect public concern at the economic situation, which remained very acute during the whole period under report. Prices continued to show a tendency to rise and the poorer sections of the public appeared to be hard pressed. The opening of Government grain shops and adoption of various other measures by the Government in connection with supplies of food-stuffs and other necessities of life, eased the situation to a great extent.

There are two Congress bodies in the State. One of these is in Jammu and the other at Mirpur. They have not been able to attract the public in large numbers. Some Congressites made speeches in sympathy with the agitation of the British Indian Congress. This necessitated the serving of restrictive orders on a few. One Mangal Dev

of Bera was imprisoned for disobeying an externment order.

The National Conference party endorsed the action of the Indian leaders in rejecting the proposal of Sir Stafford Cripps. A States' People's Day was celebrated at Srinagar on the 19th April, 1942. The idea that Rulers of the States should be represented in the future Federal Government was opposed. The party professed sympathy for the Indian National Congress after it had been declared unlawful in British India and its leaders had been taken into custody. The situation, however, improved, when it became known that the Government would take drastic action, if any attempts were made to disturb peace.

There was no mass political movement during the period under report. The demand for a responsible form of Government, however, continued to be stressed. Attempts were made in some quarters to exploit the presence of the Kazaks in Kashmir for political purposes and for propaganda against the Government. It was mischievously alleged that the Kazaks had been compelled by the State authorities to cross the Zojila pass under unfavourable weather conditions. But these attempts ended in failure, when the Government acquainted the public with the actual facts and showed that arrangement, had been made for free supply of rations, medical aid, etc. to the Kazaks.

The term of the Praja Sabha which expired in September 1942 was extended for one more year* under the commands of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. As regards the 9 seats that had remained vacant for some time past owing to the resignation of 8 members of the National Conference party and disqualification of another member, His Highness was pleased to command that the reasons which had weighed with him in deciding against the holding of general elections for a new Praja Sabha applied with equal force to the holding of bye-elections, but these constituencies should not be allowed any longer to go unrepresented during the remaining life of the Praja Sabha, and these should be filled up by nomination. The guiding consideration for the nomination, His Highness further commanded, would be the possession by the nominee of the qualifications required and his acceptability to the electorate which he would be nominated to

*The term has since been extended for another year.

represent. Subsequently when the seats were filled up by nomination, 8 of the persons so nominated were the same as had been returned from the concerned constituencies in the general election.

The Muslim Conference was busy in propaganda against the National Conference party and made great efforts to supplant them in the valley. Branches of the Muslim Conference were opened in parts of the city of Srinagar and in Jammu Province. This alarmed the National Conference party, which made it their aim to severely criticize Mir Waiz Mohd. Yusuf and his followers.

Following Nimaz prayers on the Id-ul-Fitar day (12th October 1942) at Srinagar there occurred clashes between the two parties of the Muslims in several localities in the City. Several cases of looting and assault were reported. A number of persons injured in the riots was admitted to hospital. The Police kept the crowds at the Idgah from getting out of hand, but the situation worsened after the dispersal of the crowds there. To meet this situation, the District Magistrate issued orders on the 14th October 1942 under section 144 Cr. P. C. banning, as a temporary measure, (1) meetings of any kind except for prayers in recognized places of worship, and (2) processions except in connection with funerals in the city of Srinagar. More restrictions were placed in the affected parts, where the collection of bricks and stones, carrying of sticks and other missiles and gatherings of 5 or more persons in public streets were prohibited. The Police patrolled the streets and a number of persons were arrested. These measures produced a salutary effect and the situation eased.

The Pakistan scheme met with severe criticism from all sections of Hindus in the State. The National Conference also opposed the scheme. The Hindus as a body kept aloof from the National Conference. The opposition to the introduction of the *devanagri* script as an alternative to the Persian script in Government schools died down. A number of meetings was held by the Hindus, in which it was urged upon the members of the community that they should teach their children Hindi and use only the *devanagri* script in their correspondence. It was also urged upon the Government that they should make Hindi a court language and that the restriction for teaching the *devanagri* script at those schools only where 15 per cent. students wished to read it, should be removed.

There was much sensation in Jammu over the alleged abduction of a Rajput woman, who, it was stated, had embraced Islam and married a Muslim but was forcibly removed by Hindus. As there appeared to prevail considerable communal tension, the District Magistrate had, on the 18th August 1942, to issue an order prohibiting temporarily all processions, except those of a religious character and also meetings in Jammu City and within a radius of 5 miles from there. This was followed by the sudden death of a Rajput, Captain Sagra Singh. It was alleged that he had been shot dead by one Abdul Latif. This increased the communal tension that was already prevailing in Jammu, though the situation remained well in hand. Abdul Latif was acquitted of the charge of murder, but was convicted of having caused the death by a rash and negligent act.

Orders were issued to the effect that efforts should be made to increase the representation of the Sikhs in Government service. The differences between the domiciled Sikhs and the local Sikhs continued despite the endeavours of various leaders to compose them. A Central Khalsa Durbar was inaugurated, but it did not meet with any success among the local Sikhs, who considered the body as a ruse of the domiciled Sikhs to maintain their supremacy.

Lt.-Col. L. E. Barton, C. I. E., succeeded Lt.-Col. D. M. S. Fraser, C. I. E., as the Resident in Kashmir on the 7th November 1941. The relations between His Highness' Government and the Residency and the Government of India remained cordial as usual.

5. PRAJA SABHA.

General.—The extended period of the Praja Sabha which was due to expire in September 1942 was further extended up to September 1943 under commands of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur*. Nine elected seats of the Praja Sabha as stated in the previous report, had been rendered vacant by reason of the resignation of eight members and disqualification of another member. The seats were filled up by nomination on the 18th June, and

* The term has since been further extended to 7th September 1944.

8 of the members so nominated were the same as had been returned from the concerned constituencies in the general election.

During the period under report, three sessions of the Praja Sabha were held, two at Jammu in March-April 1942 and March-April 1943 and one at Srinagar in the month of September 1942.

A.—March-April Session 1942.

The session commenced on the 23rd March and closed on the 20th April. Of the 15 working days, 11 were allotted to official business and the rest to non-official business. The following business was transacted during this session :—

Government business.—Two bills, namely, (1) A Bill to amend the Companies Act S. 1977 and (2) The Jammu and Kashmir Factories Bill, which had emerged from the Select Committees were passed by the house. Two new bills, namely, (1) A Bill to amend the J. & K. Income Tax Act 1991, and (2) A Bill to amend the J. & K. Press and Publications Act S. 1989, were introduced and passed.

Non-official bills.—Two of the four non-official bills that had emerged from the Select Committees were passed. These were (1) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Amendment Bill and (2) The Arya Marriage Validation Bill. The third, namely, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Bill was postponed to the next session, while the fourth was withdrawn by the mover. Two fresh bills, namely, (1) The Patents and Designs Amendment Bill and (2) The Legal Practitioners Amendment Bill were introduced and a motion for the circulation of the former for eliciting public opinion was passed by the house.

Non-official resolutions.—The total number of resolutions received was 137, of which only 14 succeeded in the ballot. Of these again, eight were withdrawn on assurances from the Government and five were not moved. These last included one for the construction of the Jammu-Parmandal road, which was still being moved when the Home Minister informed the house that Rs. 15,000 had been allotted in the budget for the construction of the road.

Budget.—The budget was presented to the house by the Prime Minister, as Minister in charge of finance.

Two days were devoted to general discussion and six to voting on demands for grants. Notices of 143 cut motions were received. Twenty-six were discussed in the house, out of which 3 were defeated and 2 talked out, while 21 were withdrawn on assurances from the Government.

Questions.—The total number of questions, including short notice questions, received during the session was 774, of which 162 were disallowed and 612 admitted and answered.

• *B.—September Session 1942.*

This session began on the 7th September and closed on the 23rd September. Of the 11 working days, 3 were allotted to official and 8 to non-official business.

Government business.—A bill to provide for State Aid to Industries, which had emerged from the Select Committee stage was considered and passed by the house. Two fresh bills, namely (1) The Land Preservation Bill and (2) The Fisheries Amendment Bill, were introduced. Of these, the first was referred to a Select Committee and the second passed.

Non-official bills.—The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Bill, which had been held over at the previous session, was considered and passed. The Patents and Designs Amendment Bill, public opinion on which had been received, was referred to a Select Committee. Five fresh bills, namely, (1) The Village Panchayat Amendment Bill, (2) The Land Revenue Amendment Bill, (3) The Tenancy Amendment Bill, (4) The Drugs and Medicines Bill and (5) A Bill to provide for the repeal of certain laws, were introduced. The debate on the motion for consideration of the first of these was adjourned to the next session, motions for consideration of the 2nd and the 4th were withdrawn, the 3rd was rejected and the 5th was passed. Leave to introduce 3 bills, namely, (1) The Trade Employees Bill, (2) The Arms Act Repeal Bill and (3) The Nationalization Bill, was refused by the house.

Non-official resolutions.—The total number of resolutions received during the session was 156, and of the 104 that were admitted, 28 succeeded in the ballot. Of these again, 12 were withdrawn, 9 were not moved, one was held out of order by the chair, one lapsed for want of time and four were defeated. The following resolution

was accepted :—

“ This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that a Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into and report whether restrictions on alienation of land should continue or should be altered, as provided by section 5 of the J. & K. Alienation of Land Regulation No. V of S. 1995.”

Questions.—Notices of 952 questions were received. Of these, 3 were withdrawn and 196 disallowed, while 753 were answered by the Government.

C.—March-April Session 1943.

General.—The session began on the 23rd March and closed on the 21st April. There were 14 working days in all, ten were devoted to official business and the rest to non-official business.

Government business.—The following 6 bills were passed by the house :—(1) Land Preservation Bill, (2) The Sugar (Excise Duty) Bill, (3) The Town Planning Amendment Bill, (4) The Press and Publications Amendment Bill, (5) The Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, and (6) The Land Revenue Amendment Bill. All these except No. 1 had emerged from Select Committees. Five more bills, namely (1) The Ladakh Buddhists Succession to Property Bill, (2) The Village Panchayat Amendment Bill, (3) The Trade Marks Bill, (4) The Venereal Diseases Bill and (5) The Drugs Bill were also introduced. It was decided to circulate the second for eliciting public opinion. The last three were referred to Select Committees.

Non-official bills.—The Workmen's Compensation Bill, which had passed through the Select Committee stage was considered and passed. The Legal Practitioners' Amendment Bill, which had been introduced in the March-April 1942 session was also passed. Four fresh bills, namely, (1) The Tenancy Amendment Bill, (2) The Kah-charai Amendment Bill, (3) The Agriculturists' Relief Amendment Bill and (4) The Co-operative Societies Amendment Bill, were introduced. The first two of these were thrown out at the consideration stage. The debate on the motion for reference of the third to a Select Committee could not be finished during the session.

Non-official resolutions.—The total number of resolutions received during the session was 103, and of the 77 that were admitted, 14 succeeded in the ballot. Of these 14 again, seven were withdrawn, one was talked out and the rest lapsed for want of time.

Questions.—The total number of questions received for the session was 912, of which 159 were disallowed and 753 answered.

Budget.—The Prime Minister who held charge of the Finance portfolio presented the budget for S. 2000 to the house. The revenue had been estimated at Rs. 371.49 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 370.00 lakhs. The figures of revenue and expenditure thus established a new record, the highest in the history of the State. Two days were devoted to the general discussion of the budget and 6 days to voting on demands for grants. Of the 202 cut motions received, 186 were admitted. Of these, 34 were discussed in the house—5 were defeated, 7 talked out and 22 withdrawn on assurances from the Government.

CHAPTER II.—LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

I. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Acts and Rules.—During the period under report, a number of control orders was issued under the J. & K. Kashmir Defence Rules, to meet the food situation.

Area under cultivation.—The following statement shows the details, in approximate lakhs of acres, of cultivated and uncultivated areas during the period under report :—

Particulars.	<i>Jammu.</i>			<i>Kashmir.</i>			<i>Frontier.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Total area including forests	49.89	48.86	48.86	17.78	17.78	17.78	2.69	..	2.69
2. Area not fit for cultivation.	33.58	32.90	32.80	4.77	4.7	4.7	1.17	..	1.17
3. Cultivable area not under cultivation.	4.96	5.28	5.44	3.39	3.39	3.39	0.66	..	0.66
4. Cultivated area	11.35	11.40	11.44	9.62	9.69	9.69	0.86	0.15	0.86
5. Area under matured crops.	12.80	7.00	12.32	9.31	6.91	6.88	0.91	0.15	0.92

Irrigation.—The area under irrigated crops in S. 1999 was 4,95,379 acres in Kashmir, 2,42,743 acres in Jammu and 92,480 acres in Ladakh, against 5,16,942, 2,49,262 and 91,834 acres respectively of S. 1997-98.

Calamities.—Swarms of locusts appeared in the Mirpur district, but timely action brought the pest under control without any damage to the crops. Severe and continuous earthquakes were felt in Skardu Tehsil in S. 1999, causing the death of 2 persons and damage to 60 houses. Typhus fever broke out in some portions of the Baramulla, Muzaffarabad and Udhampur districts during

the period under report. Medical aid was made available in time and the disease was brought under control. Some cases of small-pox occurred in Bunji, causing a few deaths. A slight damage was caused to fruits and crops in some villages of Kashmir Province. There were outbreaks of fires in Anantnag and Handwara, and certain other places, which caused considerable loss. Immediate monetary relief was given to the sufferers on the spot.

Livestock.—The following statement shows the number of cattle of various descriptions in the State during S. 1999 :—

			Kashmir.	Jammu.	Frontier.
1. Bulls	...	...	2,68,012	3,82,768	7,593
2. Cows	...	...	4,09,792	3,92,932	31,761
3. Tibetan Bullock	...	...	4	421	5,840
4. Tibetan Female Yak	...	...	...	...	2,698
5. He buffaloes	...	...	2,480	57,465	...
6. She buffaloes	...	...	61,304	2,85,324	...
7. Sheep and goats	...	...	12,71,368	4,14,793	2,12,498
8. Horses and ponies	...	...	97,581	15,336	7,924
9. Colts and calves	...	...	8,977	2,43,112	1,193
10. Mules	...	...	1,726	2,159	75
11. Donkeys	...	...	3,735	12,412	5,258
12. Camels	...	...	...	3,597	3
13. Tibetan Cows	...	...	...	...	2,836
14. Tibetan Bulls	...	...	...	...	3,402

Land Alienation.—The following table shows the nature of alienations of land, with area and value, in the

two provinces as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Nature of alienation.	<i>Area alienated (in acres). In consideration of (Rupees).</i>					
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Gifts and Exchanges:—						
(a) Jammu	.. 394	2,501	7,001	..	..	..
(b) Kashmir	.. 1,630	302	398	..	..	..
Mortgages:—						
(a) Jammu	.. 728	2,392	4,313	19,075	1,00,161	2,14,859
(b) Kashmir	.. 840	418	1,307	10,729	18,595	45,921
Redemption:—						
(a) Jammu	.. 1,897	4,341	8,280	22,070	..	..
(b) Kashmir	.. 29	..	853	740	..	1,047
Sales:—						
(a) Jammu	.. 1,954	19,154	30,745	40,089	5,98,330	6,57,310
(b) Kashmir	.. 7,347	230	4,355	692	83,263	2,24,098

Taccavi advance.—The position of *taccavi* advances made in cash during the period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 is shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	Jammu.			Kashmir.			Ladakh.		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Past arrears ..	92,346	56,269	56,141	28,438	78,551	79,232	8,505	9,535	7,971
Fresh advances ..	500	..	..	..	4,132	5,243	260	2,421	660
Recovery made or amount remitted	6,706	128	45,322	6,507	3,451	5,768	795	3,451	1,617
Balance recoverable ..	86,140	56,141	10,819	21,931	79,232	78,707	7,970	8608	7,014

Land Revenue Demand.—The following table shows the details of current demand and arrears of land revenue:—

	Jammu.			Kashmir.			Ladakh.		
	S. 1997-98	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand and recoveries—									
Demand	...	21,64,632	11,32,759	22,96,352	30,24,317	20,03,227	30,12,514	1,64,156	75,478
Recovery	..	21,21,805	11,16,914	22,70,668	29,86,696	16,49,034	26,30,156	1,40,232	59,148
Balance recoverable	...	42,827	15,845	25,684	37,621	3,54,193	3,82,358	23,924	16,330
Arrears—									
Past arrears	..	2,17,345	2,14,839	1,93,462	3,63,569	3,83,111	7,49,644	45,643	24,508
Arrears of current demand	..	48,827	15,845	25,684	37,621	3,54,193	3,82,358	23,924	16,330
Realizations	..	45,333	37,222	50,611	47,451	39,298	3,81,550	42,167	21,914
Total arrears	...	2,14,839	1,93,462	1,68,535	3,53,739	6,98,006	7,50,452	27,400	18,924
									11,354

Processes.—In Kashmir Province, 910 processes were issued for land revenue arrears of Rs. 91,693, and Rs. 54,970 was actually recovered. In Jammu Province, 1,229 processes were issued for arrears of Rs. 1,68,408 and Rs. 99,433 was actually received. In Ladakh district, 434 processes were issued for realization of Rs. 24,815 and Rs. 23,618 was actually received.

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS.

General.—During the period under report, the activities of the Department were extended to all the 27 tehsils in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. The number of villages served at the close of the period under report was 4,714 as against 2,709 at the close of S. 1997-98. The grant sanctioned for the Department for the second half of S. 1998 amounted to Rs. 1,00,000, out of which Rs. 50,000 was provided for financing of different uplift activities and Rs. 20,000 for water supply in the *kandi illaga*. The grant sanctioned for S. 1999 amounted to Rs. 2,81,000, out of which Rs. 1,25,000 was provided for the different uplift activities and Rs. 75,000 for water supply in the *kandi illaga*. To cope with the increasing demand made on the services of the Department, the staff was strengthened during the period under report.

Economic Surveys.—The number of villages surveyed was 26 during the second half of S. 1998 and 382 during S. 1999. Besides their usual work, the surveyors did very useful work in connection with the collection of *shali* in Kashmir Province. The number of District Inspectors was increased from 9 of S. 1997-98 to 13. Besides checking the work of the surveyors, the District Inspectors were empowered to inspect the *Dehat Sudhar* and *Panchayat* Committees. They also continued to prepare improvement schemes and collect contributions from *zamindars* of the villages, where improvements were executed.

Compilation.—Reports of 70 surveyed villages were compiled during the period under report. Besides, the Department continued the compilation of the village statistical register. During the period under report, 300 surveyed villages were entered in the register.

Panchayats.

General.—The village *Panchayats* in both the provinces assumed the powers that were conferred on them under the Panchayat Amendment Act of S. 1998. They took more interest not only in judicial matters, but also in other matters conducive to the welfare of the people residing in their areas. The demand for more *Panchayats* remained unabated. In Kashmir Province, the *Panchayats* undertook the most onerous task of purchasing *shali* on the *khush-kharid* system, which brought them into open conflict with grain-dealers.

The number of village *Panchayats* was 461 at the close of the second half of S. 1998 and 625 at the close of S. 1999 as compared with 461 at the close of S. 1997-98. Of the new *Panchayats*, 96 were established in Kashmir Province and 68 in Jammu Province. The total number of villages brought under the jurisdiction of village *Panchayats* at the close of S. 1999 was 4,714 against 3,210 at the close of S. 1997-98. The total number of *Panches* at the close of S. 1999 was 4,375 against 2,266 at the close of S. 1997-98.

Judicial work of *Panchayats*—The work of *Panchayats* continued to be satisfactory during the period under report. The number of cases instituted in *Panchayat* courts was 18,496 (5,532 criminal and 12,964 civil) during the second half of S. 1998 and 52,500 (15,000 criminal and 37,500 civil) during S. 1999 as against 42,879 (14,445 criminal and 28,434 civil) in S. 1997-98. Of the former, 13,630 cases (4,640 criminal and 8,990 civil) and of the latter 41,255 cases (12,630 criminal and 28,625 civil) were disposed of against 32,229 (10,104 criminal and 22,125 civil) in S. 1997-98. The total value of all suits that came up before the *Panchayat* courts was Rs. 2,20,388 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 6,00,000 during S. 1999.

The great increase in the number of cases is due to the increase in the number of *Panchayats*. Most of the cases are decided by compromise between the parties.

The number of revision applications filed against the decisions of the *Panchayat* courts was 266 during the second half of S. 1998 and 1,154 in S. 1999. Of the former, all were disposed of finally, and of the latter, 587 were decided.

Other work.—A noteworthy feature of the working of the *Panchayats* was the opening of cattle pounds and provision of slaughter houses and tonga-stands.

In order to provide employment in winter to villagers from Kashmir who migrate to the plains after every summer in search of occupation, and as near their homes as possible, Government called upon the Panchayat Department to prepare a preliminary survey of the villages from which the migration generally takes place. The information was collected within a period of a month and a half, and provided valuable data for the committee appointed by Government to suggest ways for reducing the migration.

Finance.—The total funds of the *Panchayats* at the close of the second half of S. 1998 amounted to Rs. 13,492 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,656. In S. 1999, the receipts including the opening cash balance amounted to Rs. 21,017 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,634. This left a cash balance of Rs. 10,383 at the close of S. 1999.

Rural Reconstruction.

Propaganda and Publicity.—Propaganda and publicity work was, as usual, carried on through the mobile public address system, distribution of posters, leaflets and pamphlets, talks by Departmental surveyors, publication of a monthly journal, the *Dehati Dunya*, and the holding of a *Panchayat* Conference. Besides, a *pracharak* was engaged for the hilly tracts of Jammu; and the services of the Educated Unemployed Association were utilized in Kashmir. During the period under report, the Department joined the 16 M. M. Film Publicity Organization of the Bombay Government. A portable projector was purchased and the Department was supplied with a large number of attractive films on typical topics, war pictures and pictures on educational subjects and village uplift. The war pictures attracted large village crowds, and there was an increasing demand from all places for exhibition of the films. The propaganda van proved of good use. Tri-colour posters were distributed on many occasions through the agency of the propaganda van; these gave publicity to the activities of the Department. The activities of the Department

were displayed at the Exhibition by means of diagrams, pictures, charts and illustrative posters.

During the period under report, 3 more radio sets were installed in different *Panchayat* centres in Kashmir Province. Besides, 12 more sets were purchased. The total number of radio sets purchased by the Department by the close of S. 1999 was 65.

A *Panchayat* Conference was held in S. 1999 at Kulgam to focus attention on the salient features of the *shali* scheme. The conference was attended by 600 delegates.

Anti-malaria work.—An anti-malaria campaign was carried on in collaboration with the Medical Department. The campaign was organized in Jammu, Kathua, Mirpur, Udhampur and Reasi districts. Thirty Primary and 9 Secondary Centres were opened in those *illagas*. A special anti-malaria mixture prepared by the Drug Research Laboratory was distributed and quinine injections were given by workers of the Department.

Health and Sanitation campaign.—A Health and Sanitation campaign was carried on through the touring deputation of the Educated Unemployed Association during the period under report. The deputation delivered speeches on subjects pertaining to personal hygiene, house and village sanitation, health and nutrition and cure and prevention of diseases.

Improvement works.—Improvement schemes estimated at Rs. 23,231 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 2,25,419 for S. 1999, were sanctioned by the Government. Improvements were executed in 13 villages in the second half of S. 1998 and in 116 villages in S. 1999. Twenty-five works were taken in hand in the second half of S. 1998 and 332 in S. 1999. The local people who were directly benefited by these improvements made fairly good contributions, either in cash or kind. The total value of these contributions was Rs. 1,470 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 15,366 during S. 1999.

Water supply to the *Kandi* illaga.—A sum of Rs. 20,000 was allotted in the Budget for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 75,000 for S. 1999. His Highness, who toured in the *illaga* during S. 1999, was gracious enough to donate Rs. 25,000 from his private funds for expenditure on the provision of drinking water facilities

for the *illaqa*. Later, Yuvaraj Shri Karan Singhji Bahadur gave Rs. 10,000 for the same purpose. The total number of construction works taken up by the Department was 11 in the second half of S. 1998 and 31 in S. 1999. Improvements were executed in 10 villages in the second half of S. 1998 and in 26 villages in S. 1999. Construction of masonry wells at Budhi (Kathua), Kot (Jammu) and Bagoona (Samba) was undertaken during S. 1999 at a total cost of Rs. 32,155. During the period under report, a big project for supplying water to the village of Thial, by laying pipes from a perennial *nalla* flowing at a distance of 2 miles, was nearly completed.

Cottage Industries.—The shoe-making school started by the Department continued to function during the period under report. A consignment of the goods manufactured in the school was sent to the Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition for display there. The knitting class at Jatlan in Mirpur also functioned satisfactorily during the period under report. The mistress took keen interest in teaching knitting and embroidery work to women of the place.

The *Panchayats* in both the provinces continued to encourage cottage industries by organizing lectures to the artisans. The *Panchayat* at Kakapora, in Pulwama Tehsil, has recently started a few looms for weaving of cotton fabrics.

3. TOWN AREAS.

General.—During the period under report, the number of Town Areas was 26 against 25 in S. 1997-98. These included Gulmarg and Pahalgam which have since been declared “notified areas” under the Municipal Act. The number of committees with non-official chairmen rose to 8 from 5 of S. 1997-98. Half the number of members of Town Area Committees is elected and the other half is nominated.

Financial position.—The total income of all the Town Areas during the period under report amounted to Rs. 2,72,424. All the Town and Notified Area Committees except Pahalgam, and Naushera which was a new creation, were self-supporting. It is hoped that with the introduction of the development scheme at Pahalgam, the committee there will also stand on its own legs. A loan

of Rs. 10,000 out of the Sanitation Cess Fund was allowed to the Town Area Committee of Katra for local improvements.

Working of the Town Area Committees.—The general working of the committees continued to be satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 23,108 was provided by the various Town Area Committees during the period under report for the construction of and repairs to lanes and drains, latrines, springs, wells etc., and the establishment of lorry and tonga stands. The Town Area Committees of Baramulla and Sopore installed more electric lamps. The Committees of Anantnag, Baramulla, Pahalgam, Sopore, Muzaffarabad and Bhadarwah continued to maintain fire brigades. Some of the committees installed radio sets and established public libraries.

4. SANITATION CESS BOARD.

General.—The sanitation cess is realized in rural areas along with the land revenue at the rate of one pice in the rupee. The Sanitation Cess Board consists of the Revenue Minister as Chairman and the Accountant General, the Director, Medical Services, the Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., the Governor, Kashmir, the Governor, Jammu and the Rural Development Officer as members.

The Board met four times during the period under report and made allotments for sanitary arrangements, water supply and other local improvements in rural areas. For future, it was decided to make over the whole amount realized in rural areas to the *Panchayats* concerned for works of public utility.

Works of public utility.—The following works of public utility were financed out of the Sanitation Cess Fund during the period under report:—

Construction of latrines at Nagin Bagh (Rs. 2,500); construction of a retaining wall at Charar-i-Sharif (Rs. 1,574); construction of two latrines and a urinal at Khilanmarg (Rs. 250), water supply in the Behrar side of Nagin Bagh (Rs. 9,430); metalling of the Handwara bazar (Rs. 180); water supply in Badgam (Rs. 127); repairs to the fencing of the catchment area, Gulmarg (Rs. 500); water supply in Bijbihara (Rs. 374); construction of a *chowkidari* hut at Kishtwar

(Rs. 492); water supply in village Mandal, Kishtwar (Rs. 700); construction of latrines at Badgam (Rs. 170) and water supply in Doda (Rs. 266). The question of water supply at Mirpur remained under consideration.

Contributions, were made as usual, for the maintenance of water supply at Udhampur (Rs. 2,000), Batote (Rs. 1,000), Charar-i-Shariff (Rs. 600), Gulmarg (Rs. 1,089) Poni (Rs. 252) and Panthal (Rs. 252).

Subventions amounting to Rs. 2,480 were allowed to the Pahalgam Notified Area and the Uri Town Area. A loan of Rs. 10,000 was granted to the Town Area Committee at Katra.

Village areas.—The number of village areas continued to be 65 as in S. 1997-98. Amounts totalling Rs. 12,327 were allotted during the period under report for conservancy arrangements in certain important villages and health resorts.

Finance.—The opening balance at the credit of the Sanitation Cess Fund at the commencement of the period under report was Rs. 1,92,613 in Kashmir and Rs. 1,62,924 in Jammu. The receipts during the period under report amounted to Rs. 60,000 in Kashmir and Rs. 40,000 in Jammu. In addition, contributions from the Road Cess amounted to Rs. 9,546 and Rs. 4,817 respectively. The total amount thus available during the period under report was Rs. 2,62,159 in Kashmir and Rs. 2,07,741 in Jammu.

5. AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ETC.

A.—Agriculture.

Weather and crops.—During the period under report, the climatic and weather conditions in Kashmir Province were, on the whole, favourable to crops. The quantity of rainfall was generally satisfactory for both the *rabi* and the *khari* crops. During the early months of S. 1999, cutworms appeared as a pest and caused some damage to vegetable crops and maize, necessitating re-sowings. Later, caterpillars damaged the wheat crop to a considerable extent. During the early months of S. 1999, the weather conditions in Jammu Province were fairly favourable for the *rabi* crops. But the wheat crop was damaged by hot winds. Excessive rains damaged both

maize and wheat in irrigated tracts, but in the *kandi* tracts, frequent rains proved useful for crops. Conditions were favourable for the fruit crop.

In S. 1999, the yield of the rice crop in Kashmir was good. In Jammu Province, the yield was normal. Indian corn gave a normal yield in Kashmir Province. In Jammu Province, the crop was damaged to some extent by excessive rains. The yield of wheat in Kashmir Province was above normal; but in Jammu Province, hot winds cut short the maturing grains and reduced the yield. Sugarcane gave a normal crop. The yield of oilseeds in both the provinces was normal. Vegetable crops were adversely affected by the spring rains, but the production was normal. The prices of dried chillies, green peas, cabbages, carrots, etc., rose very high. The saffron crop was normal.

Experimental work at the Government Farms.—Experimental work was mainly conducted at the Pratap Model Farm, Shalimar, and the farm at Khudwani in Kashmir Province and at Gol Samandar Farm in Jammu Province. Besides, seed multiplication work and local varietal tests were done at tenants' farms and the newly opened Departmental seed farms at Kitriteng and Khudwani in Kashmir Province and Marh, Manghal, Reasi, Poni, Kathua, Udhampur and Ramnagar in Jammu Province. In the Pratap Model Farm in Kashmir Province and the Gol Samandar Farm in Jammu Province, varietal and other experiments were conducted with principal food crops, vegetables and other cash crops. Vegetable seeds worth Rs. 12,244 were exported during the period under report.

District work and seed distribution.—During the period under report, 2,412 maunds of improved agricultural seeds and 58 maunds of vegetable seeds were produced at the Departmental seed farms, and distributed among selected *zamindars* for further multiplication purposes. The area covered by agricultural seeds was 4,800 acres and that covered by vegetable seeds 2,900 acres. In addition to this, the Co-operative Department distributed about 100 maunds of rice in Ranbirsinghpura. Samples of seed, in small quantities, were also exported from Kashmir on demand, for experimental purposes in British Indian agricultural farms.

During the period under report, agricultural shows

were held at Banihal, Chamb and Mareen in Jammu Province. These were attended by over 15,000 *zamindars*. Prizes amounting to Rs. 410 were awarded to the *zamindars* for their exhibits. In Kashmir Province, agricultural shows were held at Handwara, Khanabal and Muzaffarabad along with the livestock shows arranged by the Civil Veterinary Department. Besides, the Department exhibited its products and held a flower show during the Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition. Demonstrations were given through cinema shows and experimental work on *zamindars'* lands for improved seeds of wheat and rice. Printed pamphlets were distributed free of cost, and improved implements were made available on sale.

Agricultural education.—From the old batch of seven students, only three passed the test at the Pratap Model Farm agricultural training centre at Srinagar, during the period under report. There was no student at the Gol Samandar Centre at Jammu during the second half of S. 1998, and only one joined it in S. 1999. Some of the students trained from the Kashmir centre have been absorbed either by the Agriculture Department itself or by the Education Department; some have been employed by private growers and others have taken up seed farming as an independent concern.

B.—Horticulture.

Nursery work and distribution of grafts.—Deciduous fruit plants were raised, as usual, in Government nurseries in Kashmir Province and at Batote and Bhadarwah in Jammu Province. They were also raised on a small scale at Poni, Ramnagar and Hir in Jammu Province. During the period under report, a number of private nurseries were started in Kashmir. About one lakh fruit plants, including almond seedlings, were issued from these nurseries. Besides, a large number of growers in Tral issued over a lakh of almond seedlings within the Tehsil. The budding work in S. 1999 proved a failure in Jammu Province, but in Kashmir, it was successful.

The following table shows the number of fruit grafts distributed from Departmental nurseries during the

period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

		S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Issued on payment	...	1,23,112	1,70,661	1,91,397
2. Departmental plantation	...	5,824	8,616	5,727
Total	...	1,28,936	1,79,277	1,97,124

During the period under report, about 1½ maunds of seed pips, 26 maunds of almonds and nuts of apricots and peaches, etc., 22,830 Spanish chestnuts and 18,050 walnuts were sown in different nurseries. As many as 4,33,660 wild and nursery plants were transplanted and 3,00,350 seedlings were budded or grafted.

Mughal Gardens.—The Mughal Gardens were maintained as usual. New types of shrubs and creepers were planted in them. The parking area in front of Chasma Shahi was improved.

Other Parks.—Flower beds were further extended in the Exhibition garden. The Lalmandi park was greatly improved. Technical assistance on the maintenance of palace gardens, guest house gardens, Polo grounds, etc., was, as usual, given by the Director of Agriculture.

C.—Floriculture.

Nurseries.—All the varieties of important flowers, roots, bulbs etc., were raised as usual in the Central Flower Nursery at Lalmandi and multiplied for sale purposes. Seeds and bulbs worth Rs. 3,006 were sold during the period under report. Besides, flower plant material worth Rs. 300 was utilized in Departmental plantations. The net profit realized amounted to Rs. 1,000 against Rs. 300 in S. 1997-98.

Pyrethrum cultivation.—Experimental work in pyrethrum cultivation was conducted, as usual, during the period under report. Large scale field experiments

were carried out at Lalmandi, Raipur, Ranbirsinghpura, Nagam and Sirhama and 13 maunds of pyrethrum flowers from Lalmandi and 28 maunds from Raipur were collected and transferred to the Forest Department for sale.

D.—Entomology.

Spraying.—The entomological section continued their spraying operations against the San Jose Scale and the Woolly Aphis insect pests. The following table shows the amount of spraying done during the period under report:—

		<i>In Government Orchards.</i>		<i>In Private Orchards.</i>	
		Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1.	Fruit trees	29,830	19,957	2,92,529	3,41,002
2.	Nursery plants	4,96,607	3,40,948	1,42,625	55,556
3.	Roses and other plants	6,603	3,804	15,799	14,781
Total		5,33,040	3,64,709	4,50,953	4,11,339

As many as 17,520 gallons of diesel oil and 11,776 pounds of fish oil soap were consumed in the second half of S. 1998 and 17,813.5 gallons of diesel oil and 6,556 pounds of fish oil soap in S. 1999, on spraying operations in private orchards. On Government orchards, 3,728 gallons of diesel oil and 2,572 pounds of fish oil soap were consumed during the second half of S. 1998 and 3,447 gallons of diesel oil and 1,636 pounds of fish oil soap in S. 1999.

Fumigation of plants.—All plants distributed during the period under report were fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas, as usual, both in the field and the laboratory. As many as 1,79,277 plants were fumigated in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,87,273 plants in S. 1999. Besides, 30,816 nursery plants were fumigated in the second half of S. 1998 by the registered nursery men.

Other insect pests.—Among other insect pests, coleoptra, June beetle and grubs were found in abundance. No insecticidal treatment could, however, be undertaken, because of the non-availability of certain insecticides.

E.—Poultry Farming.

Srinagar Poultry Farm.—The number of birds on the farm was 149 at the close of the second half of S. 1998 and 125 at the close of S. 1999, against 166 at the close of S. 1997-98. In all, 781 eggs were obtained during the second half of S. 1998 and 1,577 eggs in S. 1999. Of these, 206 eggs were set for hatching in the second half of S. 1998 and 372 in S. 1999—56 birds were obtained in the second half of S. 1998 and 209 in S. 1999. The process of improving local breeds was continued. For breeding purposes 58 birds and 175 eggs were sold in the second half of S. 1998 and 180 birds and 442 eggs in S. 1999.

Jammu Poultry Farm.—The stock of birds at the commencement of the period under report was 103; at the close it was 134. The number of eggs laid was 1,044 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,486 in S. 1999. Of these, 306 eggs were placed for hatching. At an average, 59.3 per cent. of the eggs set for hatching were successful—103 birds were distributed among *zamindars* in the second half of S. 1998 and 163 in S. 1999. Besides, 1,047 eggs were sold in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,049 in S. 1999.

F.—Apiculture.

Kashmir.—During S. 1999, 492 pounds of honey were extracted and 87 sections obtained against 280 pounds of honey extracted and 75 sections obtained during S. 1997-98. Twelve students completed their training during the second half of S. 1998; 9 were under training in S. 1999. In all, 55 students have been trained in Kashmir so far; 19 of these have taken up bee-keeping as a profession.

Jammu.—The apiculture centre at Jammu continued to work as usual. During S. 1999, work was started at Jammu and training was imparted to some students there,

Most of the hives were sold to save the charges for transportation from one centre to another.

G.—Miscellaneous.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—His Highness' Government continued to be a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Imperial Council sanctioned a fresh scheme for vegetable seed production in Kashmir at a cost of Rs. 1,350 for one year in the first instance. A fruit survey scheme is being taken up.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 27,300 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,03,500 in S. 1999. The expenditure was Rs. 84,400 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,88,300 in S. 1999.

6. CATTLE BREEDING AND CIVIL VETERINARY.

Cattle Breeding.—During S. 1999, a fresh contingent of 32 bulls, 29 from outside and 3 from the State, was purchased and distributed in new centres under the sanctioned 5-year scheme of cattle improvement. A very good stud bull was received by the Department free of cost from a big landlord and stationed at Kahori. Eight of the premium bulls located at the cattle breeding centres died. The number of cattle breeding centres at the close of S. 1999 was 141 against 118 in S. 1997-98. The number of registered cows in the two provinces at the close of S. 1999 was 41,160 against 17,471 of S. 1997-98. Of these, 1,398 cows were covered by the bulls during the second half of S. 1998 and 4,353 in S. 1999. The number of calves born was 1,255. To improve cattle breeding, His Highness' Government awarded premia to the stock-owners for taking special care in bringing up a few one-year and two to three-year old selected calves and a few of the best cows from among those registered in the various cattle breeding centres.

At the close of the period under report, the livestock of the cattle breeding farm of Shalteng in Kashmir consisted of one bull, 17 cows, 5 bullocks, 20 male and 20 female calves. The livestock of the farm at Hakkel in Jammu Province consisted of 26 cows, 10 heifers, 67 calves, 4 bulls and 4 bullocks. The value of the milk yield was

Rs. 900 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,294 in S. 1999.

Horse and mule breeding.—The 6 stables continued to be at work during the second half of S. 1998. Two stallions were purchased for Jammu Province in S. 1999 and stabled at two newly created stations, *viz.* Bhimber and Naushera. Two more stallions were purchased for Kashmir Province. At the close of S. 1999, 10 stallions and one donkey were at stud in the stables in both the provinces. These stallions covered 166 mares during the second half of S. 1998 and 311 in S. 1999.

Sheep breeding.—The Superintendent of the Veterinary Department continued to be a member of the Advisory Board of the Government Sheep Breeding and Research Farm and also as a Director of the Kashmir Sheep Farm Ltd., Banihal, during the period under report. He attended the meetings of the Board from time to time and also gave technical advice, whenever required. A Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was deputed to Mukteswar for training in laboratory work and another was deputed to work on the farm.

Livestock shows.—Three livestock shows were held in Jammu Province in the second half of S. 1998. The number of animals admitted in the shows was 6,029, out of which 4,411 competed for prizes. Prizes of Rs. 1,388 were awarded to the owners of the best selected animals. Six such shows—3 in Jammu Province and 3 in Kashmir Province—were held in S. 1999. The total number of animals that was admitted to these shows was 5,267, out of which 1,279 were selected for award of prizes. Prizes of Rs. 2,954 were awarded to the owners of these selected animals. During these shows, amusements in the shape of *kabadi* etc., were provided. Boy scout displays were also arranged. Propaganda by magic lantern was carried on.

Propaganda.—As many as 245 villages were visited by the field staff during the second half of S. 1998, and 813 during S. 1999. They imparted useful information to the *zamindars* on the prevention and control of contagious diseases among cattle and animal husbandry in general. Talks on rearing and housing of livestock were given to the boys in village schools in their own languages. Printed leaflets on various contagious diseases were distributed among *zamindars* to educate them in rational

methods of prevention of the diseases.

Institutions for treatment of animal diseases.—Two new dispensaries, one at Ramnagar in Jammu Province and the other at Sumbal in Kashmir Province, were established during S. 1999. Besides, new seasonal dispensaries were opened at Pahalgam and Tangmarg in Kashmir. The number of veterinary institutions, including the laboratory at Srinagar, was 37 at the close of S. 1999.

The construction of the Veterinary Hospital for Srinagar was completed during S. 1999. The new Hospital provides wards for indoor patients.

Training of Staff.—Three scholars, after successfully completing their course of Veterinary training in the Veterinary colleges at Lahore and Bombay, returned during the second half of S. 1998. They were absorbed in the place of 3 non-State-subject Veterinary Assistants, who had been employed as a temporary measure.

One Veterinary Officer, who had been deputed for training in the advanced course of Animal Husbandry, instituted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at New Delhi, returned after successful completion of training in the second half of S. 1998. In addition, a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon completed his training in Animal Husbandry and Dairying at the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore; another completed his training in Laboratory work in Mukteswar.

During S. 1999, four more stipendiaries returned after successful completion of their courses of training from the veterinary colleges at Bihar and Lahore. All of them were absorbed in the Department. Two new students were deputed for training to the Veterinary college at Lahore during the year.

Treatment of diseases.—The number of animals treated at the headquarters of the dispensaries in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces was 96,102 in the second half of S. 1998 and 2,03,715 in S. 1999, against 2,88,497 in S. 1997-98. Besides, medicines were supplied for animals not brought to the dispensaries; these numbered 29,093 in the second half of S. 1998 and 57,143 in S. 1999.

The number of animals treated on tours was 27,920 for contagious diseases and 9,073 for non-contagious diseases in the second half of S. 1998, and 47,082 for

contagious diseases and 21,970 for non-contagious diseases in S. 1999.

Following is a brief account of the contagious diseases that prevailed during the period under report :—

Rinderpest.—There was only one outbreak of this disease in the Ladakh district during the second half of S. 1998, causing 65 deaths. In the second half of S. 1998, the number of animals inoculated against the disease with Goat Tissue vaccine was 113. In S. 1999, the disease broke out in a mild form in Anantnag and Jammu and caused the death of 124 animals. The number of inoculations given was 10,765. As many as 9,541 animals were inoculated with Goat Tissue vaccine.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.—This disease broke out in the second half of S. 1998, in 19 villages in the two provinces, causing 113 deaths. The number of inoculations performed was 1,161. During S. 1999, there occurred 82 outbreaks of the disease in 202 villages, causing 2,024 deaths. The number of inoculations performed was 14,405.

Anthrax.—An out-break of this disease occurred in Muzaffarabad in Kashmir Province in S. 1999, causing 21 deaths. The number of inoculations performed against the disease was 618.

Black Quarter.—An outbreak of this disease, involving 11 villages of the Muzaffarabad district in Kashmir Province, occurred in S. 1999 and caused 9 deaths. The number of inoculations given was 541. In Jammu Province there occurred sporadic cases of this disease in S. 1999 and 5 deaths occurred among uninoculated animals.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—This disease broke out in Astore and Anantnag in Kashmir Province and Reasi and Mirpur in Jammu Province in the second half of S. 1998, and caused 2,710 deaths. The animals treated in the second half of S. 1998 numbered 22,015. In S. 1999, the disease broke out in a virulent form in Reasi and Mirpur in Jammu Province, and caused 2,660 deaths. The number of animals treated in S. 1999 was 23,278.

Rabies.—Ten deaths occurred on account of this disease in Jammu Province in the second half of S. 1998 and 25 in S. 1999. Seven dogs and four cows were given anti-rabic treatment at the Veterinary Hospital at Jammu.

In Kashmir Province, 273 Prophylactic inoculations were given to canine subjects in S. 1999.

Surra.—Sporadic cases of this disease occurred in Jammu Province, causing 6 deaths in the second half of S. 1998 and 5 in S. 1999. The number of animals treated for this disease was 37.

Mange.—The disease appeared in Astore and Tral *illagas* of Kashmir Province in S. 1999, causing 57 deaths. The number of animals treated was 709.

Fowl Cholera.—The disease broke out six times in Baramulla in S. 1999 causing 20 deaths. The number of inoculations given was 190.

Sheep Rot.—An outbreak of this disease was reported from Anantnag in Kashmir Province in S. 1999, causing 10 deaths. The number of animals treated for the disease was 400.

Other diseases.—The number of deaths on account of diseases other than those mentioned above was 98 in the second half of S. 1998 and 201 in S. 1999.

Castration.—The number of animals castrated at the headquarters and on tours was 1,31,101 in the second half of S. 1998 and 37,773 in S. 1999.

Research work.—The Goat Tissue vaccine produced for Rinderpest disease was used in the field on 9,541 animals in S. 1999 with satisfactory results. Investigation into Durhama grass poisoning was continued during the period under report. The routine examination of blood, urine, dung, etc., was carried out and 323 specimens were examined in the second half of S. 1998 and 629 in S. 1999.

Veterinary Jurisprudence.—The number of medico-legal cases examined and attended to by the Civil Veterinary Department was 90 in the second half of S. 1998 and 204 in S. 1999.

Expenditure.—The expenditure on the maintenance of the Department amounted to Rs. 61,500 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,58,700 in S. 1999.

7. THE KASHMIR VALLEY FOOD CONTROL DEPARTMENT*.

General.—The period under report was full of difficulties and the Department had to work under great

*The section may be read with the section on "Essential supplies in War time" page 66.

straiu. Due to natural calamities, the produce was not normal. In spite of the best efforts of the Department, the full quota of *mujawaza* could not be collected. After the issues made during the second half of S. 1998, the stock left in possession of the Department in the beginning of S. 1999 fell short of requirements, and there was not much prospect of acquiring additional *shali* till the harvesting season. The city of Srinagar was thus faced with distress for part of the year, but the situation was brought under control by a series of exceptional measures. The stock of *shali* was strengthened by a quota of 50,155 *kharwars* (1 *kharwar*=83 seers) of wheat; potatoes were supplied to affected areas; rice was imported from Jammu and over 2,100 *kharwars* of *shali* and 2,200 *kharwars* of maize were seized under a special order issued under the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Rules. The distribution of grain collected was so regulated as to fully cover the period up to the next harvesting season of *shali* and thus the Department got through the summer of S. 1999.

To prevent recurrence of such a situation in future, various measures were adopted, including collection of maize on the *mujawaza* basis and of *shali* through selected *panchayats* on voluntary basis.

During the period under report, the *dhalbachhes* and the lists on which tickets were issued were revised and brought up-to-date. Relief was afforded to some localities in the *mujassils* also according to necessity and *panchayats* were called upon to raise one lakh *kharwars* of *shali* on cash payment for creating local food reserves. To control the anti-social activities of grain-dealers, the system of licensing dealers in grain was introduced and private import of grains into the city was prohibited. Shops for sale of grains at the rates fixed by the Government were opened in the city and *mufassils*.

Collections.—The Department collected about 3,81,000 *kharwars* of *shali* on *mujawaza* and *khush-kharid* basis during the second half of S. 1998 and over 6,49,000 *kharwars* in S. 1999. Besides, 47,902 maunds of rice were imported from Jammu and sold at considerable loss.

Issues.—During the second half of S. 1998, issues were made at 4 *traks* (*track*= $5\frac{3}{8}$ seers) per head per month and the rates fixed for *shali* and rice were Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 per *kharwar* respectively. The issues of *shali*

on tickets amounted to 2,42,860 *kharwars*. Besides, over 7,400 *kharwars* of *shali* were issued to visitors, hospitals and Military units. During S. 1999, 4,58,464 *kharwars* of *shali*, 53,302 maunds of wheat and 43,194 maunds of rice were issued on tickets. Besides, 15,981 *kharwars* of *shali* were issued for milling, 10,693 *kharwars* for rice shops and 1,950 *kharwars* for miscellaneous purposes. About 500 *kharwars* of potatoes were purchased and sent to Bandipora, Sopore, Baramulla and Handwara to relieve the acute food situation prevailing in those parts during Har S. 1999.

Rice Shops.—The tickets on which *shali* was issued did not represent the actual numerical strength of the families and house-holds in the city, as these were based on the figures of the census of 1921. During the second half of S. 1998, the Department had to revise some tickets and also issue new tickets to those who needed them. During S. 1999 the problem of feeding the poor and those not in possession of the tickets, was solved by the opening of rice shops in the city at important centres and in certain suburbs also. A noteworthy feature was the supervision of the shops by non-official agency to ensure fair distribution to the deserving poor. The quantity issued from these shops amounted to 6,624 *kharwars* of rice, 1,066 *kharwars* of wheat and 1,204 *kharwars* of maize.

Permits.—As already stated, private import of grain into the city was prohibited. But special permits were granted to land-holders to import *shali* from their lands. Special permits were also issued to persons who had surrendered their tickets. Permits were issued to licensees to import *shali* for sale in the city. People living in Mirbehri side, near Srinagar, who deal in vegetables and generally get food-grains in exchange on the barter system, were given through transit permits for carriage of *shali* and rice through the city.

Storage.—During the second half of S. 1998, 1,45,831 *kharwars* of *shali* were stored in the Departmental stores. Besides, 3,995 *kharwars* were stored in the private houses rented at Khanabal in Anantnag Tehsil. During S. 1999, 1,96,993 *kharwars* were stored in Kulgam, Anantnag, Baramulla and other places and 1,99,788 *kharwars* were imported into the city and stored in the Departmental granaries and rented houses.

Milling.—The milling of the Departmental *shali* for supply to Military units and others was done on the Departmental mills on a contract system against payment by the contractor of royalty at 10 annas per *kharwar*. During S. 1999, 9,920 *kharwars* of rice were issued from the Departmental mills in addition to what was sold at the rice shops.

Boat transport.—The number of boats registered during S. 1999 for the use of the Department was 902.

Financial results.—Below are shown in round figures, the liabilities and the assets of the Department as they stood at the close of S. 1999 :—

Liabilities.			Assets.		
Capital	...	40,000	Buildings and Machinery...		23,000
Depreciation	...	1,57,000	Stocks in hand	...	23,74,000
Deposits	...	13,000	Sundry debtors	...	5,20,00
Contributory Provident Fund Reserve.		15,000	Miscellaneous	...	1,000
Contributory Provident Fund.		13,000	Tehsildars on disbursement		11,60,000
Sundry Creditors	...	4,52,000	Grain advances	...	75,000
Grain advances	...	32,80,000	Khush-kharid	...	74,000
Wheat advances	...	8,000	State Loan Account	...	1,69,000
Surplus shali	...	19,000	Maize advances	...	5,000
General Profit and Loss Account.		3,14,000	Cash in hand	...	35,000
Profit for S. 1999	...	1,25,000			
Total			Total		
...			...		
44,36,000			44,36,000		

8. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*.

General Progress.—The following table shows the general progress of the co-operative movement during the period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

*The information given under this head covers a period of one year and 7 months from the 1st Assuj S. 1998 to 30th Chet S. 1999. The expression "S 1998-99" refers to the old co-operative year of 12 months from the 1st Assuj S. 1998 to 30th Bhadon S 1999 and the expression "the last 7 months of 1999" to the 7 months from 1st Assuj 1999 to 30th Chet 1999. The publication of the figures in this form in the Report was inevitable as the figures had already been compiled in accordance with the old co-operative year. The co-operative year has now been changed from Assuj to Bhadon to Baisakh to Chet. The figures will, therefore, be given for the usual financial years in future.

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Changes showing increase in the number of Co-operative Societies
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Particulars.	No. of Societies.			No. of members.			Working capital.		
	S. 1997-98	S. 1998-99.	Last 7 months of S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1998-99.	Last 7 months of S. 1999.	S. 1997-98	S. 1998-99.	Last 7 months of S. 1999.
Central Banks	..	15	15	3,588	3,610	3,629	38,29,257	38,61,115	40,03,489
Agricultural Societies	..	2,837	2,873	59,878	61,926	61,635	50,28,857	49,56,871	48,75,224
Non-agricultural Societies	..	963	969	32,297	32,338	35,016	8,89,128	9,38,393	10,48,829
Total	..	3,815	3,857	95,763	97,874	1,00,280	97,47,242	97,56,379	99,27,542

The above statement shows a steady rise in the number of societies, the number of their members and the working capital. Of the 81 societies newly organized during the period under report, 18 were purchase and sale societies and 6 production and sale societies. The Department's activities in the past were mainly confined to the formation of credit societies. The establishment of these 24 new type of societies marks the introduction of a new era in the history of the co-operative movement in the State. A feature of the working of the Department during the period under report was the brisk circulation of money in the form of issue of fresh loans to and repayments made by the members of the Primary credit societies. The fresh loans issued amounted to Rs. 3,65,059 and repayments to Rs. 11,69,508, comprising Rs. 6,47,277 on account of principal and Rs. 5,22,231 on account of interest.

Classification of credit societies.—The following table gives the result of the classification of the credit societies during the period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Class.			S. 1997-98.	S 1998-99.	Last 7 months of 1999.
A	...	...	45	31	33
B	...	...	469	486	507
C	...	...	2,068	2,054	2,029
D	...	...	460	468	475
Total			3,042	3,039	3,044

The slight fall in A class societies is more apparent than real, as a higher standard was adopted during the period under report in the classification.

Central Financing Institutions.—The number of Central Financing Institutions during the period under report continued to be 15; and as in S. 1997-98, 13 of these were Central Banks and 2 Financing unions. The following table gives details of the composition of the working capital of these institutions during the period under

report, as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Particulars.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1998-99.	LAST 7 MONTHS of S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital paid up	4,97,541	5,00,554	5,01,966
Deposits from individuals and Societies.	21,98,942	22,62,627	23,55,209
Deposits from Government ..	1,10,000	40,000	40,000
Loans from Central Banks ...	1,99,605	1,93,928	1,88,927
Reserve and other funds ...	8,23,169	8,64,006	9,17,387
Total ...	38,29,257	38,61,115	40,03,489

The total amount of loans outstanding against Banks and Societies on the 1st of Assuj, S. 1998, was Rs. 25,31,304, and a sum of Rs. 4,11,115 was advanced as fresh loans during S. 1998-99. Of this, Rs. 5,23,516 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,18,903 to be recovered at the close of S. 1998-99. During the last 7 months of S. 1999, Rs. 1,74,970 were advanced as fresh loans and Rs. 2,64,585 were recovered. The balance to be recovered from Banks and Societies at the close of S. 1999 was thus Rs. 23,29,288. The recoveries in principal and on account of interest from primary societies amounted to Rs. 3,60,803 and Rs. 1,63,238 respectively during S. 1998-99 and Rs. 2,28,498 and Rs. 88,213 respectively during the last 7 months of S. 1999, against Rs. 3,37,026 and Rs. 1,27,066 respectively in S. 1997-98.

Agricultural Societies.—The total number of agricultural societies of all types at the close of S. 1997-98 was 2,837. During the period under report, 60 more were registered and 11 were cancelled. The total number of such societies at the close of S. 1999 was thus 2,886. The details of the working capital of the agricultural credit societies, during the period under report, as compared

with S. 1997-98, are given in the following table :—

Particulars.		S. 1997-98.	S. 1998-99.	Last 7 months of S. 1999.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital	... ..	14,45,913	14,35,980	14,32,577
Deposits	... ..	26,409	25,586	25,454
Loans from Central Banks	... ..	17,91,582	16,56,797	15,33,793
Reserve and other funds including undisbursed profits.		17,63,757	18,07,783	18,42,883
Total		50,27,661	49,26,146	48,34,707

The principal loans outstanding against the members of these societies at the commencement of S. 1998-99 was Rs. 36,90,044, of which Rs. 8,269 were outstanding against the societies which have been cancelled. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 1,66,608 in S. 1998-99 and Rs. 64,767 in the last 7 months of S. 1999 were advanced and amounts of Rs. 3,11,840 and Rs. 2,10,844 respectively were recovered in principal. Recoveries made on account of interest amounted to Rs. 2,88,174 in S. 1998-99 and Rs. 1,69,840 during the last 7 months of S. 1999. The societies repaid to the Central Banks Rs. 3,78,802 (Principal Rs. 2,62,113 and interest Rs. 1,16,689) in S. 1998-99 and Rs. 2,40,207 (Principal Rs. 1,71,232 and interest Rs. 68,975) during the last 7 months of S. 1999, against Rs. 3,49,660 (Principal Rs. 2,56,325 and interest Rs. 93,335) in S. 1997-98.

Loans were granted mainly for purchase of cattle, construction of buildings, payment of land revenue, purchase of food-stuffs and purchase and redemption of mortgage land.

Agricultural Purchase and Sale Societies.—At the commencement of S. 1998-99, there was only one Purchase and Sale Society with 70 members and a working capital of Rs. 333. Five more were registered during S. 1998-99 and 2 in the last 7 months of S. 1999. The number of

members of these societies was 1,266 in S. 1998-99 and 794 during the last 7 months of S. 1999. The working capital was Rs. 29,879 in S. 1998-99 and Rs. 39,872 during the last 7 months of S. 1999. The Co-operative Store at Banihal did very useful work in supplying food stuffs, such as maize, barley, rice and potatoes at cheap rates to the people of the locality. The Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 3,750 on account of transport and other incidental charges in respect of 2,500 maunds of maize sold at Banihal and Ramsu, at the rate of Rs. 4 per maund.

Better Farming Societies.—During the period under report, there were 9 societies for better farming. Of these, 6 were for mulberry culture and 3 for agricultural development. The latter distributed a large quantity of wheat and paddy seeds to its members.

Consolidation of holdings.—At the commencement of S. 1998-99 there were 197 societies for consolidation of holdings. Eleven more were registered during S. 1998-99 and 5 during the last 7 months of S. 1999, raising the total to 213 at the close of S. 1999. The work done by these societies during the period under report is summarized below :—

Particulars.	S. 1998-99.	Last 7 months of S. 1999.
Total area of villages	11,766 Kanals	7,262 Kanals.
No. of fields in villages...	3,228	1,535
Area brought under consolidation ...	11,109 Kanals	6,691 Kanals
Number of fields in the area consoli- dated before consolidation.	3,095	1,400
Number of fields in the area consoli- dated after consolidation.	509	254
Average area per field before consoli- dation.	3.6 Kanals	4.5 Kanals
Average area per field after consoli- dation.	21.8 Kanals	22.4 Kanals

Primary Non-Agricultural Societies.—The total number of Primary Non-Agricultural Societies of all types was 963 at the commencement of S. 1998-99. During S. 1998-99, 9 more societies were registered and 3 cancelled and during the last 7 months of S. 1999, 12 new societies were registered and 3 old ones cancelled. The number at the close of S. 1999 was thus 978. The membership of these societies was 32,338 in S. 1998-99 and 35,016 during the last 7 months of S. 1999 against 32,297 in S. 1997-98. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 9,38,393 in S. 1998-99 and Rs. 10,48,829 during the last 7 months of S. 1999 against Rs. 8,89,128 in S. 1997-98.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.—The number of these societies at the commencement of S. 1998-99 was 389. During S. 1998-99, 2 more societies were registered and 2 cancelled, and during the last 7 months of S. 1999 one society was cancelled. The number at the close of S. 1999 thus stood at 388, as shown below :—

Particulars.	Number of Societies.		
	Jammu Province.	Kashmir Province.	Total.
Artisans' Societies ...	20	209	229
Traders' Societies ...	36	41	77
Government Employees' Societies ...	17	16	33
Scheduled Classes' Societies ...	20	4	24
Societies of miscellaneous professions ...	3	22	25
Total ...	96	292	388

The composition of the working capital of these societies, as compared with S. 1997-98 is shown below :—

Particulars.	S. 1997-98.	Percent- age.	S. 1998-99.	Percent- age.	Last 7 months of S. 1999.	Percent- age.
Share capital ...	2,38,612	27.09	2,31,177	25.56	2,24,829	24.97
Deposits ...	21,591	2.45	29,243	3.23	26,818	2.98
Loans from Central Banks.	4,15,682	47.19	4,27,804	47.31	4,30,018	47.76
Reserve and other funds including undistributed profits.	2,04,939	23.27	2,16,106	23.90	2,18,677	24.29
Total ...	8,80,824	100.00	9,04,330	100.00	9,00,342	100.00

The owned capital of these societies was Rs. 4,76,526 at the close of S. 1998-99 and Rs. 4,70,324 at the close of S. 1999, or about 52 to 53 per cent. of the working capital. The principal outstanding against the members of these societies at the commencement of S. 1998-99 amounted to Rs. 6,61,404, of which Rs. 794 was outstanding against the liquidated societies. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 95,958 were advanced during the year and a sum of Rs. 83,758 was recovered in principal. Recoveries made on account of interest amounted to Rs. 41,634. During the last seven months of S. 1999, Rs. 37,826 were advanced as fresh loans and a sum of Rs. 40,835 was recovered in principal. The principal outstanding at the close of S. 1999 was Rs. 6,67,055 of which Rs. 2,80,861 was over-due. Recoveries made on account of interest amounted to Rs. 22,583. The societies repaid to Central Banks Rs. 99,266 (Principal Rs. 76,039 and interest Rs. 23,227) in S. 1998-99 and Rs. 40,942 (Principal Rs. 30,002 and interest Rs. 10,940) during the last 7 months of S. 1999 against Rs. 90,182 (Principal Rs. 70,686 and interest Rs. 19,496) in S. 1997-98. The loans were granted mainly for construction of buildings, redemption of mortgaged lands, trade and house-hold expenses.

The non-agricultural credit societies included 5 single-purpose credit societies which advance loans to their members for the purchase of radio receiving sets. The societies advanced to their members loans amounting to Rs. 2,465 in S. 1998-99 and Rs. 300 during the last 7 months of S. 1999. These societies have so far helped their members to purchase 163 sets.

Other societies.—At the close of S. 1999, there existed besides other societies 18 societies for purchase and sale, 8 for production and sale, 154 for juvenile education and 39 for education of adults.

Decennial accounts.—During the period under report, 166 societies got their decennial accounts settled. The number of members whose decennial accounts were settled was 2,078. Their shares amounted to Rs. 70,580 and the profits to Rs. 55,637, of which Rs. 41,454 were actually realized. Out of the profits, Rs. 11,025 were transferred to the reserve fund, Rs. 28,360 were converted into non-returnable shares, Rs. 1,871 were reserved for such members as had not completed ten years, Rs. 198 were contributed for charitable purposes and Rs. 14,183

were carried over for future distribution. The total paid-up share capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 33,686 and their reserve fund was Rs. 11,025. The members whose decennial accounts were settled during the period under report repaid to *sahukars* Rs. 78,768 from their own earnings and Rs. 47,790 by borrowing from societies.

Societies under liquidation.—The number of societies under liquidation at the close of S. 1998-99 was 162. During the last 7 months of S. 1999, 3 more societies were sent into liquidation and the accounts of 3 were finally wound up. Thus the number of societies under liquidation at the close of S. 1999 was 162. The amount outstanding against the members of the societies under liquidation at the close of S. 1999 was Rs. 4,40,395.

Co-operative training classes.—During S. 1998-99, four training classes were held, 2 at Jammu and 2 at Srinagar, for a period of 1½ months each, for the training of group secretaries. During the last seven months of S. 1999, 2 classes were held, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar, for a period of 3 months each, for the training of Sub-Inspectors.

Refresher Courses.—Two refresher courses were held during the last seven months of S. 1999, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu.

Miscellaneous.—The J. & K. Co-operative Institute continued to publish the quarterly journal "the Co-operative Bulletin" with the object of propagating the ideals, principles and methods of co-operation and strengthening and improving the working of the co-operative societies. Mass meetings at important places were organized on International Co-operative days in November 1941 and November 1942 to devise effective methods to bring an increasing number of people under the banner of co-operation. The Department was, as usual, represented, at the State Exhibition by two Departmental stalls, besides the stalls that were allotted to the members of the artisans' co-operative societies. The members transacted considerable business and their products were in great demand.

CHAPTER III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

General.—Due to war conditions, there was a tone of uncertainty in business and trade in general, and it was not possible to adopt long-range programmes of industrial expansion. Some of the industries, however, received an impetus owing to heavy demands and the absence of competition.

The period was one of nervousness for exchange banks. The Indian banks helped to finance the local trade and business.

The large scale establishments, which numbered 52 during the period under report against 49 of S. 1997-98, did well on the whole. They provided employment to about 10,000 persons.

I. TRADE.

The six tables given below show (1) the quantity and value of imports and exports; (2) the value of Trade in Bond; (3) the value of trade between Ladakh, the Punjab and Kashmir; (4) the value of trade between Ladakh, Tibet and Chinese Turkistan; (5) the quantity and value of chief articles of import, and (6) the quantity and value of chief articles of export during the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Total Imports and Exports.

	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.
Imports of merchandise	27,67,000	12,41,000	23,42,000	3,82,79,000
Imports of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	*52,48,000 (a)
				10,14,000 (a)
Total Imports	27,67,000	12,41,000	23,42,000	4,35,27,000
Exports of merchandise	11,43,000 & 18,986 Nos. +78,55,501 c.ft. +3,31,361 lbs.	(c) 4,56,000 & 7,481 Nos.	(d) 13,41,000 & 16,390 Nos. 73,950 Doz.	1,00,53,000 (d)
				1,39,49,000

Exports of Treasures

...	.....	.....	.....	(b) 8,46 000	1,000	2,000
Total Export	...	11,43,060 Mds.	4,58,000 Mds.	13,41,000 Mds.	1,37,38,000	1,00,54,000
		18,986 Nos.	7,481 Nos.	16 390 Nos.		1,39,51,000
		78,55,501 c. ft.		73,950 Dozs.		
		3,31,361 lbs.				

*Rs. 5,05,000 out of this figure are included under imports also.

†Includes 38,161 maunds of timber valuing Rs. 2,23,000, separately included under Exports of merchandise.

‡Includes 6,000 maunds valuing Rs. 11,88,000, separately included under Exports of merchandise

(a) Does not include imports of Currency Notes.

(b) Includes Rs. 26,000 also included separately under Exports of merchandise

(c) Maundage of wood and timber exported by river transport not included. The value thereof has, however, been included in the value of exports of merchandise.

(d) The quantity and value of wood and timber exported by forest contractors by river transport not included

No. II.

Trade in Bond.

Period.			Imports into Kashmir.	Imports into Jammu.	Total trade in Bond.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
S. 1997-98	...	...	31,58,000	34,92,000	66,50,000
Second half of S. 1998	...	...	22,45,000	26,44,000	48,89,000
S. 1999	...	...	10,32,000	16,63,000	26,95,000

No. III.

Trade between Ladakh, the Punjab and Kashmir.

Period.			Exports from Tibet to Chiense Turkistan.	Imports into Tibet and Chinese Turkistan.	Total.
S. 1997-98	...	...	1,31,000	...	1,31,000
Second half of S. 1998	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
S. 1999	...	...	23,000	...	23,000

No. IV.

Trade between Ladakh, Tibet and Chinese Turkistan.

Period.			Exports from Tibet to Chinese Turkistan.	Imports into Tibet and Chinese Turkistan.	Total.
S. 1997-98	...	...	2,63,000	1,51,000	3,81,000
Second half of S. 1998	...	...	1,78,000	46,000	2,24,000
S. 1999	...	...	2,98,000	2,78,000	5,76,000

No. V.

Principle articles of import.

Articles.	Quantity in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Cotton raw and manu- factured.	1,23,000	62,000	1,22,000	72,22,000	39,66,000	1,22,99,000
Sugar ..	4,48,000	2,29,000	3,81,000	27,46,000	17,41,000	37,58,000
Oils ..	2,08,000	{ 68,000 & 2,33,000 gallons.	{ 1,09,000 & 96,000 gallons.	{ 17,82,000 8,27,000		16,68,000
Grains and Pulses.	3,78,000	1,44,000	2,63,000	14,17,000	7,03,000	15,78,000
Salt ..	4,90 000	2,23,000	6 37,000	14,98 000	7,82,000	25 00,000
Metals and metal manu- factures.	79,000	28,000	45,000	12,40,000	5,15,000	12,00,000
Wool and woollens.	12,270	9,000	14 000	10,22,000	*3,94,000	*4,13,000
Tobacco ..	42,000	18,000	35,000	7,19,000	4,12,000	8,19,000
Fruits and vegetables.	60,000	51,000	52,000	4,79,000	3,18,000	4,50,000
Silk (raw and manufac- tured).	569	7,000	1,000	76,000	6,60,000	1,81,000
Seeds ..	79,000	65,000	1,02,000	3,50,000	3,02,000	* 7,34,000
Dyeing mate- rials.	25,000	12,000	39,000	3,26,000	1,99,000	6,41,000
Leather ..	11,000	5,000	12,000	5,77,000	3,59,000	7,63,000
Spices ..	17,000	10,000	11,000	2,58,000	1,89,000	4,85,000
Drugs and medicines.	30,000	8,000	20,000	4,72,000	1,75,000	5,58,000
Stationery ..	13,000	5,000	6,000	3,40,000	1,41,000	2,86 000

*Does not include the value of raw wool.

Articles.	Quantity in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Liquors ..	6,000	2,000 & 2,000 gallons.	3,000 & 9,000 gallons.	1,69,000	88,000	2,12,000
Apparel ..	2,000	1,000	2 000	1,31,000	61,000	1,61,000
Provisions ..	12,000	4 000	9,000	2,12,000	81,000	2,20,000
B u i l d i n g material.	1,44,000	42,000	48,000	2,95,000	82,000	1,67,000
Treasure ..	..	..	..	52,48,000	16,14,000	1,15,000
Miscellaneous	1,59,000	57,000	..	28,63,000	17,58,000	26,29,000

No. VI.

Principle articles of export.

Articles.	Quantity in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998	S. 1999	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Wood and timber.	48,000	†1,04,000	†1,57,000	2,35,000	57,67,000	†6,04,000
Wool and Woollens.	23,000	11,000	16,000	34,64,000	9,45,000	21,07,000
Fruits and Vegetables.	3,61,000	1,56 000	5,34,000	23 57,000	8,32,000	26,36,000
Silk and Cocoons.	5,823	3,000	5,000	11,88,000	5 61,000	22,20,000
Kuth ..	1,12,000	1 000	....	1 85,000	46,000	....
Grain and Pulse.	2,32,000	39,000	43 000	7,90,000	1 36,000	3,44 000
Ghee ..	7 000	6 000	11,000	2,79,000	1,79 000	4,87,000
Hides and skins.	19,000	8,000	21,000	4,02,000	1,67,000	4,63,000
Drugs and medicines.	35,000	17,000	35,000	11,05,000	2,16,000	4,32,000
Potatoes ..	37,000	10,000	17,000	94,000	44,000	83 000
All other kinds of merchandise.	93,000	62,000	....	12,26 000	8,13,000	16,54,000

†Does not include the quantity of wood exported by river transport.

‡Does not include the value of wood exported by river transport.

2. INDUSTRIES.

Large Scale Industrial Establishments.

Below is given a brief account of the working of some of the important large scale industrial establishments in the State.

Shri Karan Singh Woollen Mills Ltd.—During the period under report, the factory continued to show steady progress. For the 18 months ended 31st December 1942, its production was 3,35,241 yards; the sales amounted to Rs. 14,67,300. The average daily labour employed in the mills exceeded 1,000. The demand for the products of the mills far exceeded the supply.

Half-wrought Factory.—During the period under report, the factory remained occupied with the execution of orders. Its receipts amounted to Rs. 4,18,427 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 5,84,323 in S. 1999.

Rosin and Turpentine Factory.—During the second half of S. 1998, this factory distilled 65,957 maunds of crude resin, and produced 1,07,582 gallons of turpentine and 50,765 maunds of rosin. During S. 1999, the factory distilled 67,462 maunds of crude resin and produced 1,11,451 gallons of turpentine and 49,853 maunds of rosin.

Kashmir Willows.—This factory, though originally intended to manufacture cricket bats only, has since taken up, in addition, the manufacture of tools, handles and various other wooden articles. The factory manufactured a large number of handles and other articles and sold 61,616 cricket bats during the period under report.

Kashmir Pharmaceutical Works.—During the period under report, the works started the manufacture of tinctures and extracts and about 60 main tinctures and extracts were placed in the market.

Kashmir Match Factory.—This factory produced 24,300 gross boxes during the second half of S. 1998; and about 59,000 gross boxes in S. 1999.

Government Silk Weaving Factory.—During the period under report, the factory was extended. The sales amounted to Rs. 1,84,950 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 3,39,784 in S. 1999.

Kashmir Indianite Company.—This company produced 11,04,000 square feet of Indianite during the second half

of S. 1998 and 8,89,000 square feet in S. 1999. The sales amounted to Rs. 2,69,879 and Rs. 2,85,553 respectively. The company introduced a new kind of Insulation Board known as "Firtex" in the market.

Jammu Tannery.—This Tannery continued to have a busy period, and produced goods worth Rs. 14,725 during the second half of S. 1998 and goods worth Rs. 32,080 in S. 1999.

Uttam Flour Mills.—These mills continued to show a steady progress and produced large quantities of *maida*, *rawa*, *atta* and bran during the period under report.

Shovel Manufacture.—The shovel manufacturing firms in the State employed over 1,000 labourers and produced over 7 lakh shovels during the period under report.

Carpet Industry.—In spite of the shipping difficulties and other restrictions due to the war, the carpet industry fared well. The industry continued to receive a subsidy from the Government.

Shri Yuvraj Sugar Mills Ltd.—This is a private enterprise and aims at the production of 1,50,000 maunds of sugar every year. The factory was in the course of construction and was expected to produce sugar in 1943-44. His Highness' Government have granted liberal concessions for the establishment of the factory.

Jammu and Kashmir Industries Ltd.—This factory manufactures a wide range of products such as syrups, squashes, jams, marmalades and jellies.

Kashmir Barley and Oat Works.—During the period under report, there were 3 concerns engaged in the production of barley and oat products. They have made a rapid progress and employ over 300 persons.

Drug Laboratory and manufacturing section.—This project is a recent creation and aims at the exploitation of drugs available in the State. During S. 1999, the manufacturing section supplied about 90 per cent. of the medicinal requirements of the Medical Department, and aided hospitals and dispensaries, at rates at least 10 per cent. lower than those prevailing in the British Indian markets. The revenue derived from the project during S. 1999 amounted to over Rs. 1,16,000. The industry is being expanded.

Government Sheep Breeding and Research Farm and Kashmir Sheep Farm Ltd.—Strenuous efforts continued to

be made during the period under report for the improvement of local breeds of sheep for purposes of production of wool. The balance sheet of the Kashmir Sheep Farm Ltd. showed a loss of a little over Rs. 3,000, but in the earlier stages of a commercial concern of this kind, this cannot be taken as alarming.

Cottage Industries.

Cottage industries, like large scale industrial establishments, passed through a prosperous period. But some of the industries experienced great difficulty in obtaining raw materials.

The more important of the cottage industries are dealt with below.

Handloom Weaving.—This is the biggest cottage industry in the State. The hand-loom weavers had a busy time. Woollen fabrics, in particular, received increased attention and private parties were busy producing such fabrics out of wool imported from outside. The Department of Industries took up a big scheme in hand for the production of hand-spun and hand-woven *pattoos*, principally with a view to providing work to unskilled labour.

Hosiery.—Due to the absence of competition from imported hosiery, the demand for the local products showed a large increase. The articles produced were generally socks, stockings, under-wears, jerseys, jumpers, pullovers, sweaters, gloves and hosetops.

Embroidery.—About 17,000 persons in the State are engaged in this industry, but owing to the increase in the price of *pas'mina*, they did not do very well during the period under report. The chief types of embroidery, however, continued to attract admirers, and the embroidery work in general maintained its popularity both within and outside the State.

Gabbas.—Over 400 families in Kashmir are engaged in the production of *gabbas*. Improvement in the designs popularized the products of the industry further, and there was a brisk demand for them during the period under report.

Papier mache.—The influx of visitors gave a great impetus to the industry. The demand for papier mache articles far exceeded the supply. Over 400 persons

are engaged in this industry, and it is estimated that the annual output of the articles exceeds Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Silver-ware.—The finish and turn-over of the silver-ware produced in the State continued to show improvement. There was a great demand for silver-ware in spite of the rise of price in silver, and the leading firms found it difficult to get an adequate number of workers to meet the increased demand. The industry employs about 1,100 workers.

Soap-making.—Twenty-six establishments are engaged in this industry. Nearly 50,000 maunds of laundry and toilet soaps are produced by these establishments annually.

Wood-working and furniture industry.—The firms engaged in this industry produce articles of furniture, modern wooden toys and fine pieces in wood-carving and wood-turning. Fine artistic articles of walnut wood for which Kashmir is famous maintained their popularity. Improvement in the designs of toys produced in Kashmir remained under consideration at the close of the period under report.

Brass and metal-ware industry.—Owing to rise in the prices of brass and other necessary raw materials, this industry did not have a prosperous period.

Pottery.—The pottery works in Jammu had a fairly busy period, and showed improvement in the articles it produced. The sales were also good. During the period under report, a pottery factory was set up in Srinagar also.

Oil-milling.—There were 3 expellers working in the State during the period under report. Besides, there is a large number of *telis* and *kohlloos* scattered all over the State to meet the local need. On the whole, the industry had a prosperous period.

Tanning.—Nearly 4,000 people in the State are engaged in this industry, either as a principal or as a subsidiary occupation. During the period under report, there was a large demand for tanned hides and skins, and consequently all kinds of tanned leathers had an easy sale.

Wicker-ware.—The wicker-ware articles produced in the State continued to be in great demand both inside and outside the State. The students turned out by the Government technical institutions have helped to develop the industry.

Miscellaneous industries.—The local industries of boot polishes, phenyle, writing inks, jam-making, canning, dehydration of vegetables, etc., made good progress during the period under report.

Industrial Intelligence.

During the period under report, the Industries Department received 150 enquiries for information on various matters connected with trade and industry, and the Department supplied the necessary data and advice. The Textile Expert and the Superintendents of Industries rendered assistance to the industry. A number of requests was received from the Departments of Industries of other Indian States and British Indian Provinces and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics of the Government of India. The necessary information was collected and supplied.

State Aid to Industries.

The State Aid to Industries Act was amended during the period under report with a view to enlarging the scope of assistance to be rendered to industries and making better provision for the recovery of loans. During the second half of S. 1998, loans amounting to Rs. 17,000 were granted to two firms, one of which was engaged in the production of pearl barley and the other in that of wood-turning. Loans were also granted to two bee-keepers in S. 1999. Four applications for loans remained pending at the close of S. 1999. The total amount of loans granted up to the close of S. 1999 was Rs. 4,75,000. The carpet industry continued to receive a subsidy from the Government. The total amount of subsidy paid to this industry during the second half of S. 1998 and S. 1999 was Rs. 22,500. Ten applications for grant of concessions were received by the Department during the period under report.

Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.

The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. with its branches at Jammu, Mirpur, Udhampur, Baramulla, Anantnag and Muzaffarabad, helped to finance trade and

industry. The deposit figure of this bank now exceeds a crore of rupees. During the year ending June 1943, it showed a profit of Rs. 2 lakhs, and the Directors recommended a dividend of 6 per cent. free of income tax, to be paid to the share-holders, against 4 per cent. paid during the previous year.

Surveys and New Schemes of Industrial Development.

The Industries Department has taken in hand a detailed and comprehensive survey of Kashmir Province. Comprehensive questionnaires were printed and circulated. A number of *ad hoc* enquiries on various problems, such as the possibility of starting industries in the *kandi illaga*, etc. were conducted during the period under report.

The manufacture of paints, colours and varnishes was started during the period under report. Practically all the requisite raw materials are available in the State and the industry is full of promise. The establishment of a canning factory and a glass factory has been sanctioned. The building for the canning factory was completed during the period under report, while the construction of the building for the glass factory remained in progress. A scheme for demonstrations in the manufacture of hand-made paper and another for demonstrations in improved methods of manufacture of some of the new industries were sanctioned towards the close of the period under report.

Joint Stock Companies.

One joint stock company with an authorized capital of Rs. 5 lakhs was registered during the second half of S. 1998; 5 with authorized capitals aggregating Rs. 3,55,000 were registered in S. 1999. The total number of registered companies at the close of S. 1999 was 65.

Patents and Designs.

Three patents were renewed during the second half of S. 1998 and 3 more in S. 1999. Eighteen fresh applications remained under consideration at the close of S. 1999.

Insurance Companies.

Four insurance companies were registered during the period under report.

Marketing Board.

Surveys.—During the period under report, the survey report on cashewnut was supplied to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. Supplementary information in respect of markets for various agricultural commodities, and a number of other articles was collected in response to the enquiries received from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, the Supply Department and others. Assistance was rendered to the staff of the Central Marketing Department during the period under report in the collection of data.

Grading.—The Grading and Marketing Bill, which was introduced in the Praja Sabha, was referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee advised that the bill be held in abeyance and persuasive methods employed to achieve the object in view. The question of grading *ghee*, *atta*, honey and fruits remained under consideration.

Establishment of markets.—During the period under report, the Government sanctioned a proposal for the organization of a temporary market at Katra. The question of establishing markets at Ranbirsinghpura, Kathua, Hiranagar and Marhin remained under consideration.

Standardization of weights and measures.—A bill for the standardization of weights and measures was submitted to the Government during the period under report.

Market news service.—A proposal for the inauguration of a market news service was submitted to the Government during the period under report, but the matter was held in abeyance pending the appointment of the field staff. The weekly price and stock bulletins received from the Government of India were circulated as usual, and a monthly price report was supplied to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

General.—To reorganize the existing machinery for the collection of statistics so as to make it really efficient

and useful both to the public and the Government, a post of Director of Statistics and Economic Intelligence was created towards the close of the period under report. The Director was appointed *ex-officio* Secretary of the Marketing Board and the work of the Board was transferred to him.

The 13th Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition.

The 13th Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition opened at Srinagar on the 10th September and closed on the 10th October 1942. The Exhibition proved a success as usual. The handicrafts and industries of the State were fully represented and the articles exhibited amply demonstrated the ability of the manufacturers to adapt themselves to the changing tastes of the consumer. Improvement was noticeable in particular in embroideries, silver-ware, silk goods, cabinet and hand-spun tweeds. Beautiful toys of local manufacture, representing modern weapons of warfare and other articles of educative value, were exhibited for the first time. In the Village Industries Hall, demonstrations were given of paper-making, tanning, pottery, spinning and weaving, bee-keeping, embroidery, etc. The total sales of the stall-holders amounted to about Rs. 5 lakhs. The receipts from the sale of admission tickets and the rent of stalls amounted to Rs. 9,500.

Industrial Museums and Sales Emporia.

Following the establishment of the emporium at Srinagar in S. 1997-98, an emporium was started at Jammu during S. 1999. While locally manufactured articles are sold in the emporia, representative samples of the products of the State, both raw and manufactured, are displayed for purposes of education, publicity and ultimate sale. Both the emporia did good business during the period under report.

Central Market, Srinagar.

In the beginning of S. 1999, the stall-holders in the Central market, like all other manufacturers and traders, felt nervous due to some falling off in the number of potential buying visitors. They closed their stalls for

a time. But ultimately they opened the stalls and made brisk sales. Government sanctioned the construction of suitable buildings to house the market.

Mining and Mineral Survey.

During the period under report, the work of the mining section was divided, and each province was placed in charge of a Mining Officer. The period under report was one of considerable activity in various directions. The working of coal mines was started and some coal was extracted. Fair weather roads to these mines remained under construction.

3. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Area.—The total area controlled by the Forest Department at the close of S. 1999 was 10,274.33 square miles against 10,165.27 square miles at the close of S. 1997-98. The area comprised:—

	Sq. miles.
1. Demarcated forests ..	10,105.92
2. Partially demarcated forests ..	33.74
3. Undemarcated forests ..	134.67
Total ..	10,274.33

Demarcation.—In Jammu Circle, demarcation parties started work in the three ranges of the Kathua division, *viz.*, Jasrota, Billawar and Basohli and this work remained in progress to the end of S. 1999. *Shikarkhana Rahhs* at Mansor, Agrachak, Kheri and Bhadyal were transferred from the Game Branch to the Forest Department in S. 1999, and a demarcation party was detailed to delineate these *Rakhs*. Work was started in the Kashmir Forest division. Work was also taken up in the Muzaffarabad division, but it had to be suspended owing to the opposition of the *zamindars*. In this division, 13.12 square miles of forest area were added to existing demarcated forests.

In Jammu Circle, 13,253 boundary pillars were repaired and 2,435 constructed afresh. In Kashmir Circle, 2,264 pillars were repaired. Besides, ordinary repairs to boundary pillars were executed. The length of boundaries of completely or partially demarcated forests at the close of S. 1999 was 35,074.53 miles as compared with 34,154 miles at the close of S. 1997-98.

Silviculture.—The period under report covers two indifferent seed years. The climatic conditions, however, were favourable and whatever seed fell on the ground, had good prospects of germination and survival. Heavy rainfall damped off *deodar* seedlings in certain localities containing heavy clayey soils of the *Karewa* formation. Regeneration of fir was on the whole not satisfactory; the chief retarding factor was the accumulation of humus, which resulted in the acidity of the soil, and the heavy incidence of grazing in fir area. This problem is receiving attention, and experiments on artificial regeneration of fir are being carried out by the Research division. The usual period of drought during June-July was comparatively shorter, and natural regeneration of *chir* in the Udhampur, Reasi and Mirpur divisions was quite satisfactory during S. 1999. The bamboo forests of the Kathua division showed a marked improvement in the production of culms. The regeneration of *kuth* in the high level forests was retarded by the heavy incidence of grazing.

As natural regeneration does not keep pace with fellings, it is being supplemented by artificial regeneration throughout the State. The quantity of seed available was restricted, particularly during S. 1999. While transplantings gave better results than sowings in Kashmir Circle, the results of both operations were satisfactory in Jammu Circle. The most gratifying results were obtained in the Ramban division, where over 194 maunds of *deodar* seed was sown during the second half of S. 1998 and about 35 maunds of *deodar* and over 2 maunds of *kail* seed during S. 1999. In addition, planting of ash and walnut is being attended to in all major divisions of Kashmir Circle. Nurseries are being maintained near all important regeneration areas.

The afforestation work done in Bahu and Simbal *Rakhs* near Jammu has been very successful. The experimental closures of the Kathua division were sown

with 22 maunds of seed of different broad-leaved species. The results have been excellent, more so on account of very favourable rains.

With the present slump in *kuth* trade, artificial propagation of *kuth* has been curtailed. More attention has been recently diverted towards artificial raising of other important drugs such as Belladonna, Pedophyllum, etc. These operations are on an experimental scale and no results are yet available. The cultivation of Pyrethrum is, however, being considerably extended.

Protection.—The number of offences reported against the forest laws was 2,557 during the second half of S. 1998 and 5,536 in S. 1999. Of the former, 266 cases were taken to courts; 423 cases were already pending there. Of the latter, 350 cases were taken to courts; 428 were already pending there. Out of the total number of 689 cases during the second half of S. 1998, 261 cases were decided, and out of the total number of 778 cases during S. 1999, 313 were decided and 465 remained pending at the close of the year.

In addition to 4,418 compensation cases pending at the close of S. 1997-98, 2,462 new cases were registered during the second half of S. 1998. Of these, 2,838 cases involving 3,758 persons were disposed of departmentally and 2,570 cases involving 3,540 persons were decided on compensation. The accused were acquitted in 268 cases and 4,042 cases remained pending at the close of the half year. In S. 1999, 5,186 new compensation cases were registered, bringing the total during the year to 9,228. Out of these, 4,934 cases involving 6,821 persons were disposed of; 4,642 cases involving 6,458 persons were decided on compensation, 292 cases were dropped, and there remained 4,294 cases pending at the close of the year. The amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 9,686 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 20,180 during S. 1999.

There occurred 81 cases of fire, affecting 200 acres of forests during the second half of S. 1998 and 323 cases affecting 15,066 acres during S. 1999, against 459 cases affecting 35,395 acres in S. 1997-98.

On account of the fall in prices of *kuth*, the *kuth* godowns and stores were not insured. The half-wrought factory and attached godowns remained uninsured, but adequate water connections were maintained.

An area of only 375 square miles, out of an area of 10,106 square miles of the demarcated forests, remained close to grazing.

Black bears did much damage to *deodar* forests. Although the licence fee for shooting black bears has been considerably reduced and even free licences are issued to villagers, much reduction has not occurred in the number of these animals. Caterpillars continued to damage the Haran plantation of the Sindh division. Experiments conducted in removing congregated masses of these caterpillars by burning them with torch wood gave hopeful results.

Training of the Staff.—The Forest Training School at Chattarnar remained open during the period under report; 14 students passed during the S. 1998 session and 13 during the S. 1999 session. Silver medals were awarded to the best students for Forestry and Silviculture.

Two Government stipendiaries returned from the Forest Institute at Dehra Dun after completing their training in the Superior Forest Service. One of them won the Currie Scholarship of £ 30, being the second prize for 1942. Both were appointed Assistant Conservators.

All the Government stipendiaries who were under training in the Ranger's class at the Institute were declared successful in the 1941-43 session. They were appointed Forest Rangers. Thirteen more stipendiaries were deputed for training at the Institute—three for the Superior Forest Service, and ten for the Ranger's course.

Working plan.—The third revision of the major plans after the introduction of the uniform system in Kashmir was started with the Lolab Plan in S. 1998, and completed during the second half of S. 1998. Other plans revised during the period under report were those of Gurez, Ningli and Bhadarwah. A working plan for the fir forests of the Chenab Valley was also prepared. During the period under report, 3 working plans were issued and 7 sanctioned, 5 were ready for issue, one was in the press, 2 were under preparation and 6 were under check.

On account of improved market conditions brought about by the war, it was possible to sell coupes extensively, but to maintain the existing yield after the termination of hostilities, the sales under all the plans in Kashmir were restricted.

The lumpsum system of sale was extended to the Bhadarwah forests. Now all the forest sales in the State are being arranged on a lumpsum system and record prices have been obtained.

Exploitation and Commercial Development.—There was no change in the system of working the forests. The forests in different divisions were, as usual, marked according to the prescription of sanctioned working plans, and these markings were leased out for a year or two in each case on a lumpsum system. The rates obtained were higher than those of S. 1997-98. The following table shows, in approximate lakhs of cubic feet, the quantity of timber and firewood extracted departmentally and by purchasers as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Timber and firewood extracted.	Second half of		S. 1999.
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1998.	

BY DEPARTMENT.

Timber extracted	0.21	0.02	0.47
Firewood extracted	0.08	...	0.008

BY PURCHASERS.

Timber extracted	216.13	110.78	199.66
Firewood extracted	13.24	5.36	8.88

The total quantity of drift timber and firewood collected from river operations was 0.87 lakhs of cubic feet in the second half of S. 1998 and 3.05 lakhs of cubic feet in S. 1999. The revenue realized was Rs. 99,884 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,70,078 in S. 1999. The stock of timber and firewood in sale depots was 0.20 and 0.06 lakhs of cubic feet respectively at the close of the second half of S. 1998 and 0.60 and 0.04 lakhs of cubic feet respectively at the close of S. 1999.

The following table shows the quantity of timber supplied at concession rates and the estimated quantities of timber and firewood removed by local villagers as free

grants during the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
CONCESSION RATES.			
Quantity of timber ...	18.34 lakhs c.ft.	7.31 lakhs c.ft.	15.61 lakhs c.ft.
Market value ...	Rs. 3.08 lakhs	Rs. 1.08 lakhs	Rs. 2.34 lakhs
Price realized ...	Rs. 0.20 lakhs	Rs. 0.07 lakhs	Rs. 0.22 lakhs
FREE GRANTS.			
Quantity of timber ...	1.92 lakhs c.ft.	0.8 lakhs c.ft.	9.42 lakhs c.ft.
Value ...	Rs. 0.32 lakhs	Rs. 0.16 lakhs	Rs. 0.38 lakhs
Quantity of firewood	191.86 lakhs c.ft.	103.42 lakhs c.ft.	177.63 lakhs c.ft.
Value ...	Rs. 3.26 lakhs	Rs. 1.63 lakhs.	Rs. 3.26 lakhs.

With the exception of some minor forest products of little importance, all the minor forest products were extracted departmentally and despatched by the territorial divisions to the Utilization division at Bara-mulla for sale as usual. Less important drugs were sold on a royalty basis for Rs. 1,07,853 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 2,12,709 in S. 1999, as compared with Rs. 2,64,258 in S. 1997-98.

The total quantity of *kuth* collected during the second half of S. 1998 was 7 maunds. Added to the balance remaining from the previous stock, the total quantity available during the second half of S. 1998 was 112 maunds. The quantity collected during S. 1999 was 5,160 maunds, bringing the total available during S. 1999 to 5,272 maunds. As many as 4,428 maunds of *kuth* from the Department and 1,572 maunds of Mr. B. K. Modi's *kuth* which was lying in the Baramulla godowns were sold to Messrs. Badri Mal Ram Charan at Rs. 50 per

maund during S. 1999, and an amount of Rs. 50,000 was realized from the firm during the year.

Rosin operations were, as usual, conducted departmentally in the Udhampur, the Mirpur and the Kathua divisions. The quantity collected was 75,429 maunds during the second half of S. 1998 and the quantity in hand was 11,551 maunds. Of this, 71,067 maunds were despatched to the Miran Sahib Rosin and Turpentine Factory and 1,501 maunds to the Factory at Jallo, while 670 maunds were sent to the Utilization division and 775 maunds were lost. This left a balance of 12,967 maunds at the close of the second half of S. 1998. In S. 1999, 63,803 maunds were collected. The total quantity available during S. 1999 was 76,770 maunds. Of this, 67,719 maunds were despatched to the Miran Sahib Factory and 6,831 maunds to the Factory at Jallo; 380 maunds were sent to the Utilization division and 741 maunds were lost. This left a balance of 1,099 maunds at the close of S. 1999. The revenue realized from rosin operations was Rs. 3,73,604 against an expenditure of Rs. 2,10,868 in the second half of S. 1998, giving a surplus of Rs. 1,62,736. In S. 1999, the revenue realized amounted to Rs. 3,56,314 against an expenditure of Rs. 2,48,821, giving a surplus of Rs. 1,07,493. This leaves out of account the share of profit of about Rs. 1,30,000, which is payable during S. 2000. The quantity of crude resin distilled at the Miran Sahib Factory was 65,957 maunds during the second half of S. 1998 and 67,462 maunds in S. 1999. As many as 1,07,587 gallons of turpentine and 50,765 maunds of rosin were produced in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,11,451 gallons of turpentine and 49,853 maunds of rosin in S. 1999. During 1942, the Factory earned a net profit of 46.03 per cent. of the fixed capital, excluding the share of profit paid to the resin-supplying divisions. The Factory has earned a net profit of Rs. 3,13,000 during the first three years of its existence, which amounts to a profit of 104.3 per cent. of the fixed capital of the Factory.

Over 2,900 maunds of artemisia were extracted from the Sindh division by the contractor in the second half of S. 1998 and about 2,750 maunds in S. 1999. The total amount of revenue realized from the sales of all minor products extracted departmentally including *kuth*,

and resin amounted to Rs. 1,58,491 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 9,33,791 during S. 1999, as compared with Rs. 6,27,636 of S. 1997-98. The revenue realized from grazing and fodder grass amounted to Rs. 2,157 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 8,291 in S. 1999, as compared with Rs. 4,077 in S. 1997-98. The revenue realized on account of fluctuating grazing amounted to Rs. 1,55,835 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 3,50,464 in S. 1999. The revenue realized from the sale of minor forest produce extracted by the purchasers' agency amounted to Rs. 14,447 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 93,687 in S. 1999, against Rs. 40,546 of S. 1997-98.

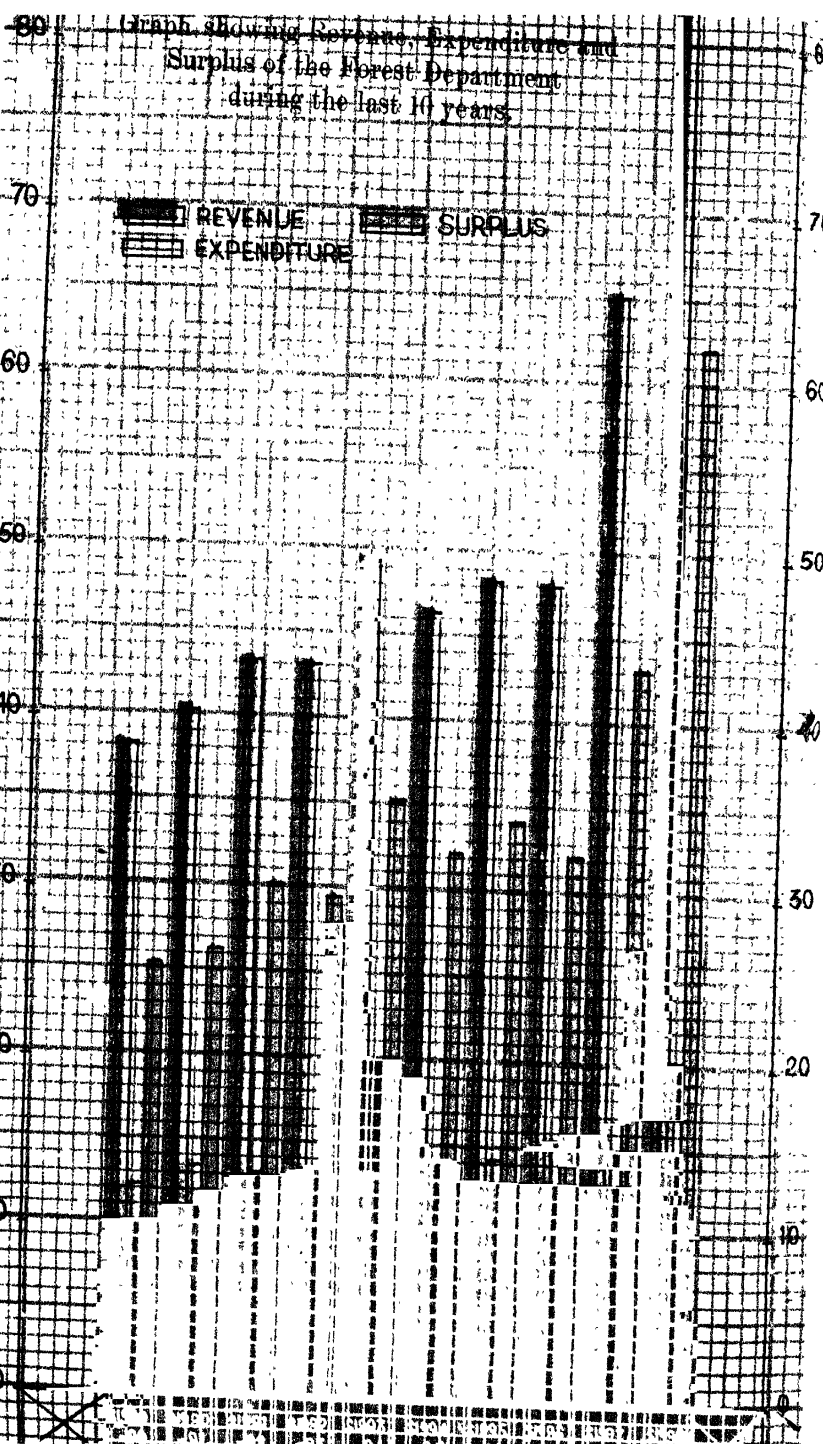
Exports.—The total quantity of timber exported from the State was 29,79,953 cubic feet during the second half of S. 1998 and 67,58,628 cubic feet in S. 1999, as compared with 78,55,501 cubic feet in S. 1997-98. Besides, 4,73,635 bamboos and 3,147 maunds of minor forest produce were exported during the second half of S. 1998 and 5,33,675 bamboos and 2,459 maunds of minor forest produce in S. 1999.

Half-wroughts.—The revenue realized from the sale of half-wroughts was Rs. 4,20,755 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 10,64,507 in S. 1999, against Rs. 6,20,927 in S. 1997-98.

Forest Engineering.—The expenditure on the construction of new forest roads, buildings and bridges was Rs. 11,073 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 19,334 in S. 1999, against Rs. 26,326 in S. 1997-98. A sum of Rs. 43,113 was spent on the construction of tourist huts and other works. During the second half of S. 1998, 252 miles of roads were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 3,780, while in S. 1999, 2,064 miles of roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 48,833.

Miscellaneous works such as fencing and maintenance of Rest Houses amounted to Rs. 9,899 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 20,702 in S. 1999. The boom at Bela Bahadur Shah yielded an income of Rs. 4,301 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,158 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 7,700 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,718 in S. 1999. The Doabgah boom was also maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,240.

Financial results.—The financial results of the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98, are shown in



the following table :—

Particulars.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	65.42 lakhs	31.67 lakhs	83.64 lakhs
Total expenditure ...	17.09 lakhs	8.80 lakhs	20.18 lakhs
Surplus ...	48.33 lakhs	22.87 lakhs	63.46 lakhs

4. ANTI-EROSION WORK.

In accordance with the orders passed by the Government on the Report of the Erosion Committee in S. 1996-97, the services of an officer of the Forest Department were obtained and an Anti-Erosion Department was established under him. The Department was at first placed under the Governor of Jammu Province, but with the extension of its activities to Kashmir Province, the control was assumed by the Revenue Commissioner. To start with, the Department selected three experimental centres in Jammu Province, one each in the Tehsils of Samba, Bhimber and Mirpur, for purposes of afforestation. The results achieved have been hopeful. More than 8,000 plants of *Shusham* have been planted in these experimental centres, and patches which had failed to regenerate have been sown up. Besides these experimental centres, some other areas have also been taken up and every effort is being made to improve them. In Kashmir Province, 12 maunds of seed and 79,500 plants have been sown in different areas.

Propaganda to teach people the value of vegetation was carried on in several forms, including the organization of lectures and exhibition of slides in the Cinema Halls.

5. GAME PRESERVATION.

Shooting and fishing licences.—The revenue realized from big and small game shooting and trapping

licences was Rs. 4,363 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 13,272 in S. 1999 in Kashmir Province and Rs. 2,547 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 5,194 in S. 1999 in Jammu Province. The revenue from trout and country fishing licences amounted to Rs. 7,192 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 58,181 in S. 1999.

Following is an approximate statement of important items of the big game shot during the period under report :—

Game.	No. Shot.		
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Largest Head recorded during S. 1999.
1. Leopards	4	15
2. Lynx	3
3. Wolves	...	25	34
4. Brown bear	2	1
5. Black bear	2	51
6. Sharpu	4	1 29"
7. Ibex	5	7 48"
8. Markhor	3	2 53"
9. Barasingha	1	7 42½"

The Biroo trout stream was abandoned due to the high temperature of the water in summer months. As many as 883 trout licences were issued during the season of 1942 against 847 of 1941. The total number of trout caught at the various beats during the season of S. 1999 was 16,289 against 20,484 caught in the season of S. 1997-98. The largest number were caught in the streams of Bringhi upper, Nowbug middle, Nowbug upper and Erin. The weight of the biggest trout caught was 7 pounds. Trout in the Kulgam streams were spoiled by floods and therefore further stocking became necessary. The streams on the whole remained well

stocked. To extend the trout fishing grounds of Kashmir and their fishing resources, a piscatorial survey was carried out by the Department. Trout flourished in Achhabal and Harwan hatcheries. Nineteen cases of infringement of Game Laws were instituted during the second half of S. 1998 and 15 were pending from the previous year. Of these, 4 cases were disposed of. The number of cases of infringement of the Fisheries Act instituted during the second half of S. 1998 was 15; 61 cases were pending from the previous year. Of these, 10 cases were decided, out of which six resulted in conviction. In S. 1999, 24 cases of infringement of Game Laws were instituted and 40 were pending from the second half of S. 1998. Of the 14 cases decided, 12 resulted in conviction. The number of cases of infringement of the Fisheries Act instituted in S. 1999 was 72, and 69 were pending from the second half of S. 1998. Of the 35 cases decided, 30 resulted in conviction.

6. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

General.—The most notable change under this head was that control of the Poonch customs was taken over by His Highness' Government with effect from the 1st of Baisakh S. 1999. This resulted in removing the barriers that formerly existed between the Poonch *illaga* and the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. His Highness' Government have agreed to pay to the Poonch administration an annual compensation of Rs. 1,78,000 on this account.

Tariff.—The changes made in the British Indian Import Tariff from time to time were incorporated in the Customs Tariff, as usual. The more important changes made in the tariff were: (a) levy of surcharge duty at 20 per cent. on articles placed on the general schedule, (b) reduction of duty from 20 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of tyres and tubes and to 5 per cent. in the case of foreign newsprint and (c) increase of the export duty on *ghee* from Rs. 4 to Rs. 15 per maund. The octroi tariff was also revised. Exemptions from payment of import duty were granted to several private industrial concerns in the State in the interests of production of war accessories. Similar concessions were extended to industries managed by the Government and Government Departments, in

the interests of the development of new industries and the maintenance of prices of food stuffs at a normal level.

Inland and foreign postal parcels.—The following table shows the revenue realized on inland and foreign postal parcels during the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Period.	Revenue from inland postal parcels.	Revenue from foreign postal parcels.
	Rs.	Rs.
S. 1997-98 ...	34,805	34,013
Second half of S. 1998	14,119	19,827
S. 1 99 ...	65,653	32,336

Excise.

Cultivation of poppy.—The area under poppy cultivation during S. 1999 was 2,093 kanals and $3\frac{1}{2}$ marlas against 2,007 kanals in S. 1997-98, and the area cropped was 1,921 kanals and 11 marlas, against 1,095 kanals in S. 1997-98. The quantity of opium produced was 21 maunds 10 seers and $12\frac{1}{2}$ chhataks against 12 maunds, 39 seers and 15 chhataks produced in S. 1997-98. All the opium produced was purchased by the Excise Department for Rs. 6,438.

Charas.—During the second half of S. 1998, the Punjab Government sanctioned 8 maunds and 16 seers of *charas* for the State, but the supply could not be made in time and the quantity lapsed. During S. 1999, 4 maunds, 27 seers and 5 chhataks were fixed by the Punjab Government for supply to the State.

Country Liquor.—The contract for supply of country spirits (plain, spiced and special spiced) was placed with the Murree Brewery Co. Ltd.

Auction.—The result of auction held for the sale of excise vend privileges during S. 1999, as compared with

S. 1997-98, is shown in the following table :—

Excisable articles.	<i>Kashmir.</i>		<i>Jammu.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	S.	S	S.	S.	S.	S.
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country liquor ...	33,902	45,164	75,498	90,228	1,09,400	1,35,392
Foreign liquor for consumption on premises.	990	1,080	390	900	1,380	1,980
Charas ...	4,912	14,462	16,518	30,024	21,430	44,486
Opium ...	6,296	9,286	15,690	19,788	21,986	29,074
Total ...	46,100	69,992	1,08,096	1,40,940	1,54,196	2,10,932

Consumption.—The following statements show the quantity of excisable articles consumed during the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

<i>Kashmir Province.</i>										
Excisable articles.		S. 1997-98. Second half of S. 1998.						S. 1999.		
Country liquor in L. P. gallons	...	6,409	3,093 4			7,108.7				
		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Charas	.	4	31	1	1	11	14	4	35	2
Opium	...	3	25	10	1	27	11	3	31	0
<i>Jammu Province.</i>										
Excisable articles.		S. 1997-98. Second half of S. 1998.						S. 1999.		
Country liquor in L. P. gallons	...	11,205	6,859.37			9,528.29				
		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Charas	...	11	5	9	7	39	4	9	5	7
Opium	...	11	33	0	6	6	0	13	10	0

Incidence.—The incidence of consumption and the excise taxation per mille of population are shown below :—

	<i>Kashmir.</i>				<i>Jammu.</i>	
Excisable articles.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Country liquor in L. P. gallons.	4.0	1.8	5.0	8.0	4.4	6.1
Drugs in tolas ...	17.1	6.7	19.5	52.8	29.2	46.3
Taxation in rupees ...	68.1	36.1	98.9	168.9	91.4	164.1

Illicit distillation.—The number of cases of illicit distillation of liquor and of unlawful possession of other excisable articles detected during the period under report was 29.

A committee consisting of non-official members of the Praja Sabha, with the Home Minister as Chairman, was appointed during the period under report to investigate the causes of drunkenness in the State and suggest ways and means to cope with the evil. The Committee visited a number of places in Jammu Province and collected some useful material.

Exemptions and refunds.—The duty value of exemptions under customs, road toll and octroi allowed in favour of privileged persons, Government and Imperial departments and industrial firms amounted to Rs. 1,67,748 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 3,13,691 in S. 1999. The exemptions allowed on account of customs duty on goods imported into Poonch *via* Dhalmahmud-Sehra route amounted to Rs. 52,849 during the period under report. The total refunds granted under various heads amounted to Rs. 40,272 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,55,606 in S. 1999.

Central Asian trade.—The value of trade between (a) Central Asia and Kashmir and (b) Central Asia and the

Punjab, as compared with S. 1997-98, is shown below :—

	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trade between Central Asia and Kashmir.	18,049	2,000	1,281
Trade between Central Asia and the Punjab.	1,12,636	2,178	21,606

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 35.98 lakhs in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 71.57 lakhs in S. 1999, against Rs. 67.51 lakhs in S. 1997-98. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Department amounted to Rs. 1.75 lakhs in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 5.08 lakhs in S. 1999 against Rs. 3.56 lakhs in S. 1997-98.

Traffic in Opium and other dangerous drugs—1942*.

(A) General.—No change was introduced in the Excise Act during the year under report. Chemical works rules and the rates of duties to be levied on medicinal and other preparations containing duty-free rectified spirit were sanctioned by the Government.

(B) Particular Drugs : Raw opium.—(a) The area under poppy cultivation was 262 acres ; (b) the quantity of opium produced was 21 maunds and 11 seers ; (c) the quantity of opium consumed was 17 maunds and 1 seer ; and (d) the sale price of opium per seer in the retail shops was Rs. 100 in Jammu Province and Rs. 160 in Kashmir Province.

Prepared opium.—The smoking of *madak* or any other preparation of opium in public or in private dens and keeping of such dens as well as the import, export, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of prepared opium is

*This information follows a set form for collation with similar information from other parts of India.

prohibited, provided that any person may manufacture for his own use and not for sale opium lawfully in his possession not more than half a tola at one time of prepared opium and may possess and transport the same. But no person holding licence under the Excise Act shall manufacture or possess prepared opium in any quantity on the premises covered by his licence.

Indian Hemp.—The quantity of each hemp drug, *bhang*, *ganja* and *charas*, produced, imported and consumed, is given in statement IV below.

Morphia, Heroin, Medicinal Opium and Cocaine.—The quantities imported, re-exported and consumed was as follows :—

Name of Drugs.	Imported.				Re-exported.	Consumed.				
	lb.	Oz.	Dr.	Gr.		lb.	Oz.	Dr.	Gr.	
Morphia and its preparations	{	34	2	1	25½	{	6	6	3	25½
		942 tubes,	{	Nil.	{		460 tubes,			
		1,947 tablets,		449 tablets,						
		28 ampules &		23 ampules &						
		104 lozenges.				18 lozenges.				
Medicinal opium and its preparations.		289	6	0	30	Nil.	90	12	2	58
			&					&		
		3,318	tablets.				418	tablets.		
Heroin and its preparations		0	4	2	56 ⁸ / ₉	Nil.	0	0	0	21 ⁸ / ₂ ³ / ₄ ⁰ / ₀
Cocaine	...	0	15	1	43½	Nil.	0	10	5	27½
		144	tablets and				4	tubes and		
		78	tubes.				8	tablets.		

Permits for imports and licences for use, possession and sale were issued for the requirements of hospitals, chemists and medical practitioners only.

STATEMENT NO. I.

The following statement shows the total area of land under poppy cultivation, the total yield of opium and the

stock of old opium in the Jammu and Kashmir State during 1942 :—

Name of the State.	Area of land under poppy cultivation.	Ascertained yield of opium.	Stock of old opium at the close of 1942.
	Acres.	Mds. Srs. Ch	Mds. Srs. Ch.
Jammu and Kashmir	262	21 11 0	16 13 0

STATEMENT NO. II.

The following statement shows the total consumption of opium (in seers) as well as the consumption per 10,000 of population and revenue* derived from opium and its percentage to the total gross excise revenue during 1942 :—

Name of the State.	Consumption of opium in 1942 (in seers).	Population according to the Census of 1941.	Consumption per 10,000 of population in 1942 (in seers).	Revenue derived from opium in 1942 (in rupees).	Percentage of opium to the total gross revenue under Excise in 1942.
Jammu and Kashmir	681	40,21,616	1.7	69,967	16.00

STATEMENT NO. III.

The following statement shows the number of shops for the retail vend of opium and the limit of private

*The figure of revenue is for S. 1999 (1942-43), the financial year of the State.

possession of opium during 1942:—

Name of the State.	No. of shops for the retail sale of opium.	Retail sale price per seer of opium.	Limit of private possession of opium.						
Jammu and Kashmir .	49	<table><tr><td>Kashmir</td><td>..</td><td>Rs. 160</td></tr><tr><td>Jammu</td><td>..</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	Kashmir	..	Rs. 160	Jammu	..	100	3 tolas.
Kashmir	..	Rs. 160							
Jammu	..	100							

STATEMENT NO. IV.

The following statement shows the consumption of various sorts of hemp drugs in the Jammu and Kashmir State during 1942:—

Name of the State.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.
Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Mds. Srs. Ch. 15 25 2	No account of <i>Bhang</i> is kept, hence figures of its consumption are not available.

STATEMENT NO. V.

The following statement shows the total number of prosecutions and convictions (with an indication as to the nature of the offence leading to conviction) for offences relating to opium, hemp drugs and cocaine (there being none in respect of other dangerous drugs), quantities of each drug seized and penalties imposed in the Jammu and Kashmir State during 1942:—

Name of the State.	Total No. of prosecutions.			Total No. of convictions.			Nature of offence leading to conviction.	Penalties imposed.	Quantity of drugs seized.		
	Opium.	Hemp drug.	Cocaine.	Opium.	Hemp drug.	Cocaine.			Opium.	Hemp drug.	Cocaine.
Jammu and Kashmir.	...	6	...	...	2	...	Illicit import and possession of the drug and accessories for preparation of the drug.	In one case the accused sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of 2 weeks and in the other the accused sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 and in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment of two months.	...	1. Rhusa Bhang 5 seers. 2. Charas 10½ tolas.	...

7. CIVIL SUPPLIES.

During the period under report, 40 applications were received from local concerns for registration on the approved list. Of these, 34 firms were approved after an inspection of the workshops. These included firms of furniture makers, manufacturers of hinges, cycle repairers, black-smiths, trunk-makers, honey-producers, manufacturers of cotton and silk cloth, book-binders, tailors and manufacturers of educational appliances.

8. PRINTING.

General.—The Ranbir Government Press, Jammu, and the Sri Pratap Press, Srinagar, do the bulk of the printing work of the Government. Besides, the Jail Press at Jammu executes a certain volume of lithographic and printing work.

Ranbir Government Press, Jammu.—Additional machinery worth Rs. 33,700 was purchased and the staff was strengthened. Arrangements for the printing of the Urdu portion of the proceedings of the Praja Sabha along with the English portion, were completed.

The number of working days of the press for the second half of S. 1998 was 129 and for S. 1999, 284, against 273 for S. 1997-98. The average attendance was 137.6 in the second half of S. 1998 and 156.2 in S. 1999.

The number of ens composed was 129.6 lakhs during the second half of S. 1998 and 482.8 lakhs in S. 1999, against 336 lakhs in S. 1997-98.

The income from the press amounted to Rs. 69,869 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,56,710 in S. 1999. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,328 and Rs. 56,970 respectively.

The number of books printed was 35 during the second half of S. 1998 and 132 in S. 1999, against 113 in S. 1997-98.

9. CENTRAL STATIONERY DEPOT AND TENT STORES.

The purchases of stationery articles during the period under report amounted to Rs. 3,54,997, and articles worth Rs. 3,52,181 were issued to Government Departments. The stock balance at the close of S. 1999 was Rs. 1,14,083.

During the period under report, a Branch Depot was opened at Srinagar.

As many as 113 officers from Kashmir Province and 96 officers from Jammu Province made use of camp equipage during S. 1999, against 79 officers from Kashmir Province and 75 officers from Jammu Province in S. 1997-98.

10. SERICULTURE.

General.—During the period under report, the prices of rawsilk and silk wastes soared higher and higher. The demand for the products of the silk factories rose to unprecedented figures. Simultaneously, the prices of all supplies and services required by the Department also rose considerably and the construction works had to be postponed.

Reorganization.—The principal event of importance during the period under report was the investigation conducted by a Special Officer (now Chief Director of Sericulture) into the condition of sericulture in the State. The Special Officer made a number of proposals in his investigation report, which, after being scrutinized by a committee appointed for the purpose were submitted to the Government. The Government passed orders on all these proposals, and created a new post of Chief Director of Sericulture to regulate and co-ordinate all the activities of the Sericulture Department in the State. The main recommendations of the Report which were sanctioned by the Government are briefly indicated below :—

1. Extension of mulberry plantations.
2. Introduction of bush and dwarf sized plantations.
3. Establishment of a Conditioning House in Kashmir and strengthening of the testing branch in the Jammu Factory.
4. Appointment of a Committee to consolidate and revise the Mulberry Rules.
5. Introduction, as an experimental measure, of cumulative incubation under departmental supervision.
6. Reintroduction of the system of House Building Advances to rearers.
7. Deputation of a suitable officer to Skardu for establishing sericulture there.
8. Construction of a new Hibernation House in Kashmir Province.

9. Construction of seed houses in the *mufassils* in Kashmir Province.

10. Introduction of certain measures for the benefit of labour.

11. Establishment of Secl.oiring Centres at Anantnag and Baramulla in Kashmir.

12. Establishment of a Research Institute at Srinagar.

13. Provision for conducting Sericultural propaganda in rural areas.

14. Provision for granting rewards for good work in different branches of the industry.

15. Improvement in the conditions of service in the Department.

16. Institution of an Employees' Benefit Fund.

17. Holding of annual sericulture conferences.

18. Revision of rules for recruitment to the Sericulture Service.

Rearing.—A normal quantity of silkworm eggs was distributed among the rearers during S. 1999. The weather was not very favourable, yet the results were better than those obtained in S. 1997-98. The average yield of cocoons per ounce of seed reared was 29 seers and 8 chhataks against 22 seers and 7 chhataks of S. 1997-98 in Jammu and 28 seers and 10 chhataks against 18 seers and 10 chhataks of S. 1997-98 in Kashmir.

The price of cocoons for S. 1997-98 was raised from Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 16-4-0. In S. 1999, a further bonus of Rs. 3-12-0 was sanctioned by the Government, thus raising the price to Rs. 20 per green maund.

Part of the crop was received green and this was either sechoired departmentally or dried in the sun.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned under the new reorganization scheme for grant of rewards for good work in all branches of the industry.

Reproduction of seed.—Owing to non-availability of seed from Europe, the seed houses at Srinagar and Banihal were worked under heavy pressure. An adequate quantity of seed was produced, but the percentage of infection was very high. To overcome this difficulty, the Department enforced a rigid selection of cocoons and moths and passed the seed only after strict microscopic examination. In Kashmir, the Grainage itself conducted the rearings of 20 ounces of seed for reproduction purposes

and the yield of cocoons therefrom was satisfactory.

Reeling.—The cocoons produced in the State and those received from other sources were utilized for reeling. The average yield of silk per green maund of cocoons during S. 1999 was 5 pounds and 5 ounces and 10 *dimars* in Jammu Province and 5.9 pounds in Kashmir Province.

II. MULBERRY CULTURE.

As many as 23,019 mulberry trees were planted in Jammu Province in the second half of S. 1998 and 24,702 in S. 1999. In Kashmir Province, the number of trees planted was 91,626 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,17,012 in S. 1999. An experiment with the plantation of bush and dwarf type of mulberry trees was carried on during S. 1999, to relieve pressure on tall trees and meet the increased demand for mulberry leaf within the shortest possible time. The Forest Department planted over 30,000 trees in its own nurseries during S. 1999. Besides, efforts were made in connection with the anti-erosion scheme to plant mulberry trees, wherever possible.

The Departmental nurseries in both the provinces functioned satisfactorily. All *banjar* lands which could possibly be brought under cultivation were reclaimed in these nurseries. Steps were taken to acquire land for the establishment of new nurseries and the extension of old ones in both the provinces. The Department introduced the system of payment of remuneration to *zamindars* for the plantations made by them. This, as well as the rise in the prices of cocoons provided a powerful incentive to *zamindars* to propagate fresh growth and preserve the existing stocks of mulberry trees.

Camels continued to cause much damage to the mulberry trees in Kashmir Province. A committee appointed under the reorganization scheme for consolidating and revising the rules had before it the question of dealing with this danger and ensuring the free growth of mulberry plantations.

CHAPTER IV.—PROTECTION.

I. LEGISLATION.

General.—The Law Secretariat was re-organized. The former post of Law Secretary was converted into that of Law Secretary and Legal Remembrancer and included in the cadre of District and Session Judges and a post of Deputy Law Secretary was created; and Judicial Officers who had received training in legal drafting in the Secretariat at Madras were appointed to these posts.

A list of Notifications and Acts passed during the period under report and a statement showing the list of laws in force in the State are appended to this report.

New Bills and Rules.—The following new Bills and Ordinances were drafted or scrutinized by the Law Department during the period under report:—

During second half of S. 1998.

1. The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Fisheries (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Forest (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Provident Fund Bill.
5. The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Game Laws Bill.
7. The Jammu and Kashmir Customs (Amendment) Bill.
8. The Jammu and Kashmir Active Service Bill.

During S. 1999.

1. The Trade Marks Bill.
2. The Town Planning (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Press and Publications (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Sugar Excise Duty Bill.
7. The Workmen's Compensation Bill.
8. The Buddhists' Succession to Property Bill.
9. The Press and Publications (Amendment) Bill.
10. The Maharaja's Guards (Amendment) Bill.
11. The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill.

12. The Companies (Amendment) Bill.
13. A Bill to repeal certain enactments.
14. The Fisheries (Amendment) Bill.
15. The State Aid to Industries Bill.
16. The Jammu and Kashmir Defence (Amendment) Bill.
17. The Jammu and Kashmir Village Panchayats Validation (Amendment) Bill.
18. The Jammu and Kashmir Press and Publications (Second Amendment) Bill.
19. The Jammu and Kashmir Army (Amendment) Bill.
20. The Venereal Diseases Bill.
21. The Drugs Bill.
22. The Land Preservation Bill.
23. The Insurance Bill.

Ordinances S. 1999.

1. The Registration of Foreigners (Extending) Ordinance.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance.
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Air Raid Precaution (Service) Ordinance.
4. The Jammu and Kashmir Police (Resignation of Office) Ordinance.
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Collective Fines Ordinance.
6. The Special Criminal Courts Ordinance.
7. The Penalties Enhancement Ordinance.
8. The Special Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance.
9. The Air Raid Precaution Ordinance.
10. The Jammu and Kashmir War Injuries Ordinance.
11. The Jammu and Kashmir Indian Soldiers Litigation (Amendment) Ordinance.
12. The State Soldiers Litigation (Amendment) Ordinance.
13. The Indian Standard Time Ordinance.
14. The Indian Standard Time (Interpretation of References) Ordinance.

Besides, 30 sets of important Statutory Rules were

drafted or vetted during the second half of S. 1998 and 62 sets in S. 1999.

References for opinion.—The number of references from different Departments of His Highness' Government that were disposed of was 172 in the second half of S. 1998 and 301 in S. 1999.

Business in the High Court.—The number of civil cases against the State conducted by the Advocate General in the High Court was 8 in the second half of S. 1998 and 14 in S. 1999. Of the former, four were decided in favour of the State and the remaining four remained pending at the close of the second half of S. 1998. Of the latter, 5 were decided in favour of the State, one against it and 3 partly in favour of and partly against the State, one was remanded, another was transferred and three remained pending at the close of the year.

The miscellaneous cases conducted by the Advocate General included 9 applications for leave to appeal as paupers and one reference from the Income Tax Department.

The number of criminal cases conducted was 128 in the second half of S. 1998 and 392 in S. 1999. Of the former, 106 were decided in favour of the State and 13 against it; one was remanded, and in eight the sentences were amended. Of the latter, 214 were decided in favour of the State and 52 against it, one was remanded and in 25, the sentences were amended.

Business in His Highness' Board of Judicial Advisers.—In S. 1999 the Advocate General appeared before His Highness' Board of Judicial Advisers in one appeal and one petition for special leave to appeal. The former was partly accepted and the latter was rejected.

Business in Subordinate courts.—The number of original suits conducted by Public Prosecutors was 27 in the second half of S. 1998 and 30 in S. 1999. Of the former, 15 were decided in favour of the State and five against it and seven remained pending. Of the latter, 16 were decided in favour of the State and 6 against it, and the balance remained pending at the close of the year.

Four appeals were conducted by the Public Prosecutors in the District Courts in the second half of S. 1998, but these were transferred to the High Court. The number of appeals conducted in S. 1999 was 15, out of which 9 were decided in favour of the State and 5 against it

and one remained pending at the close of the year.

The number of criminal cases conducted by Public Prosecutors on behalf of the Government in the courts subordinate to the High Court was 334 in the second half of S. 1998 and 861 in S. 1999. Of the former, 207 were decided in favour of the State and 76 against it, and 51 cases remained pending. Of the latter, 505 were decided in favour of the State and 274 against it, leaving a balance of 82 cases pending at the close of the year.

2. JUSTICE.

General.—The total number of original civil and criminal cases instituted was 28,780 during the second half of S. 1998 and 63,379 in S. 1999, against 50,054 in S. 1997-98. The total number of cases for disposal was 35,311 during the second half of S. 1998 and 70,207 in S. 1999, against 55,405 in S. 1997-98. Of these, 19,148 cases were disposed of in the second half of S. 1998 and 54,831 in S. 1999, against 43,353 in S. 1997-98.

The number of courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice at the close of S. 1999 was 150 against 146 at the close of S. 1997-98.

A.—Criminal Justice.

Courts.—The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction was 148 in the second half of S. 1998 and 150 in S. 1999, against 145 in S. 1997-98. The increase was due to the addition of the courts of (1) Special Magistrate, Srinagar, (2) Extra Naib-Tehsildar, Srinagar, and (3) Extra Naib-Tehsildar, Badgam, during the second half of S. 1998, and of the courts of (1) Tehsildar, Gulmarg and (2) Tehsildar, Pahalgam in S. 1999.

Offences.—The total number of offences dealt with was 20,201, involving 35,985 persons during the second half of S. 1998, and 44,870 involving 76,501 persons in S. 1999, against 31,614 involving 55,943 persons in S. 1997-98. Of the former, 10,866 cases involving 20,995 persons and of the latter, 36,988 cases involving 62,075 persons were disposed of, against 26,093 cases involving 45,988 persons in S. 1997-98. The number of persons convicted was 4,820 in the second half of S. 1998 and 15,707 in S. 1999, against 13,566 in S. 1997-98. Amounts

totalling Rs. 605 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,433 in S. 1999, were awarded by the courts as compensation for false and frivolous complaints, in 35 and 85 cases respectively against Rs. 1,587 awarded in 87 such cases in S. 1997-98.

The number of offences affecting human body was 2,222 in the second half of S. 1998 and 4,909 in S. 1999, against 4,112 in S. 1997-98. The cases of illicit traffic in women numbered 5 in the second half of S. 1998 and 14 in S. 1999, against 11 in S. 1997-98, those of abduction numbered 171 and 307 respectively, against 233 in S. 1997-98. Details of offences against property are given below :—

Description.	<i>No. of cases reported.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Theft	1,645	1,091	2,229
2. Extortion	174	102	254
3. Dacoity	151	77	164
4. Breach of trust	648	438	957
5. Cheating	340	251	644
6. Receiving stolen property	155	116	190
7. Criminal trespass or house-breaking	1,794	1,322	2,814
8. Mischief	737	439	1,079
9. Robbery	78	73	193
10. Miscellaneous	1,397	897	2,340
Total	7,119	4,806	10,864

The number of offences against special and local laws was 5,923 in the second half of S. 1998 and 24,309 in S. 1999, against 18,763 in S. 1997-98. Of these, 4,791 cases were

disposed of in the second half of S. 1998 and 21,436 in S. 1999 against 16,030 in S. 1997-98. As many as 87 persons in the second half of S. 1998 and 295 persons in S. 1999 against 149 persons in S. 1997-98 were required to furnish security bonds for keeping peace and showing good behaviour. The number of cow-killing cases reported was 23 in the second half of S. 1998 and 25 in S. 1999 against 49 in S. 1997-98. The number of infant marriages reported was 40 in the second half of S. 1998 and 97 in S. 1999, against 80 in S. 1997-98.

The total number of witnesses examined in criminal cases was 17,729 during the second half of S. 1998 and 34,853 in S. 1999 against 43,323 in S. 1997-98; and the diet expenses paid to them amounted to Rs. 4,568 and Rs. 10,381 respectively, against Rs. 6,611 in S. 1997-98.

Appellate Courts.—The number of appellate courts for criminal cases excluding the High Court, continued to be 22 as in S. 1997-98. The total number of appeals pending in all the courts, including the High Court, was 597 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,233 in S. 1999, against 1,394 in S. 1997-98. The number of persons involved was 1,316 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,798 in S. 1999 against 2,002 in S. 1997-98. Of the pending appeals, 469 involving 701 persons were disposed of during the second half of S. 1998 and 1,118 involving 1,683 persons in S. 1999, as compared with 1,281 involving 1,830 persons in S. 1997-98.

The number of appeals pending in the High Court was 104 in the second half of S. 1998 and 249 in S. 1999 against 281 in S. 1997-98. Of these, 81 were disposed of during the second half of S. 1998 and 210 in S. 1999.

The number of revisions pending in the High Court was 69 during the second half of S. 1998 and 128 in S. 1999. The disposals were 56 in the second half of S. 1998 and 117 in S. 1999. The courts other than the High Court, exercising revisional jurisdiction had pending 195 applications during the second half of S. 1998 and 440 in S. 1999. The disposals were 131 in the second half of S. 1998 and 394 in S. 1999.

Out of the 26 sessions cases involving 32 persons, 22 involving 28 persons were disposed of by the High Court. Death sentence was passed on 3 persons and 14 persons were awarded life imprisonment.

Applications for leave to appeal to His Highness.—

Eleven applications for leave to appeal to His Highness were received by the High Court during the period under report. All of these were rejected.

Lock-ups.—The number of judicial lock-ups during the period under report remained at 44 as in S. 1997-98. The number of under-trial prisoners whose cases were pending decision was 102 during the second half of S. 1998 and 97 in S. 1999. The diet expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 4,909 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 15,100 in S. 1999.

B.—Civil Justice (Exclusive of that under the Agriculturists' Relief Act).

Courts.—The total number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court was 68 during the second half of S. 1998 and 69 in S. 1999, against 66 in S. 1997-98.

Suits.—The total number of suits instituted in the civil courts subordinate to the High Court was 5,244 during the second half of S. 1998 and 11,235 in S. 1999 against 11,561 in S. 1997-98. Of the former, 1,069 related to landed property, 3,754 to money transactions and 421 to other rights, and of the latter, 2,125 related to landed property, 8,453 to money transactions and 657 to other rights. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 10,54,793 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 20,94,490 in S. 1999, against Rs. 24,57,108 in S. 1997-98.

The number of cases pending disposal including those remaining from the previous year was 9,602 during the second half of S. 1998 and 15,845 in S. 1999 against 15,013 in S. 1997-98. The disposals were 4,992 in the second half of S. 1998 and 10,880 in S. 1999.

The number of original suits, including the opening balances, pending disposal in the High Court was 25 during the second half of S. 1998 and 37 in S. 1999. Of these, 4 were disposed of during the second half of S. 1998 and 28 in S. 1999.

The number of miscellaneous suits disposed of by the courts subordinate to the High Court was 714 during the second half of S. 1998 and 1,612 in S. 1999.

Execution of decrees.—The total number of

applications for execution of decrees was 11,668 during the second half of S. 1998 and 15,680 in S. 1999. Of these, 4,190 were disposed of during the second half of S. 1998 and 8,528 in S. 1999. The realizations amounted to Rs. 2,54,634 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 7,35,484 in S. 1999, against Rs. 4,97,442 in S. 1997-98. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 17 during the second half of S. 1998 and 26 in S. 1999, against 27 in S. 1997-98.

Appellate Courts.—The number of appellate courts subordinate to the High Court during the period under report was 20 as in S. 1997-98.

The total number of appeals pending disposal, including those remaining from the previous year, was 673 during the second half of S. 1998 and 1,238 in S. 1999, against 1,708 in S. 1997-98. Of these, 334 appeals were disposed of during the second half of S. 1998 and 943 in S. 1999, against 1,024 in S. 1997-98.

The number of appeals pending disposal in the High Court was 722 during the second half of S. 1998 and 947 in S. 1999, against 601 in S. 1997-98. The disposals were 122 during the second half of S. 1998 and 847 in S. 1999, against 236 in S. 1997-98. The number of revisions in the High Court was 316 during the second half of S. 1998 and 406 in S. 1999, against 240 in S. 1997-98. The disposals were 55 in the second half of S. 1998 and 350 in S. 1999, against 130 in S. 1997-98.

Applications for leave to appeal to His Highness.—Forty-two applications for leave to appeal to His Highness were received during the second half of S. 1998 and 94 in S. 1999. Of the former, one was accepted and of the latter 7 were accepted.

C—Civil Justice under the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Courts.—The total number of courts exercising powers under the Agriculturists' Relief Act was 44 during the second half of S. 1998 and 43 in S. 1999.

Suits.—The total number of cases pending disposal, including the opening balances was 5,508 during the second half of S. 1998 and 9,492 in S. 1999, against 8,778 in S. 1997-98. Of these, 3,290 suits were disposed of during the second half of S. 1998 and 6,963 suits in

S. 1999, against 6,605 in S. 1997-98. The value of suits instituted was Rs. 5,08,555 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 7,38,686 in S. 1999 and that of suits disposed of Rs. 4,47,547 and Rs. 6,89,906 respectively.

The number of cases pending at the close of S. 1999 was 2,529 against 2,173 at the close of S. 1997-98.

Execution of decrees.—The number of applications for execution of decrees, including the opening balances, was 7,554 during the second half of S. 1998 and 9,993 in S. 1999, against 11,246 in S. 1997-98. The disposals were 2,980 in the second half of S. 1998 and 5,800 in S. 1999, against 6,684 in S. 1997-98. The realizations amounted to Rs. 98,149 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 2,27,910 in S. 1999, against Rs. 2,47,221 in S. 1997-98. The value of execution cases filed amounted to Rs. 12,09,195 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 16,08,724 in S. 1999, and that of the cases disposed of to Rs. 4,73,646 and Rs. 9,35,870 respectively.

Appellate Courts.—The number of appellate courts exercising jurisdiction under the Agriculturists' Relief Act continued to be 18 as in S. 1997-98. The number of appeals for disposal in these courts was 48 during the second half of S. 1998 and 84 in S. 1999, against 153 in S. 1997-98. The disposals were 34 appeals in the second half of S. 1998 and 63 appeals in S. 1999, as compared with 126 appeals in S. 1997-98.

The number of revision applications for disposal before the High Court was 572 during the second half of S. 1998 and 710 in S. 1999. The disposals were 88 in the second half of S. 1998 and 645 in S. 1999.

D.—Registration.

The total number of deeds registered was 6,869 during the second half of S. 1998 and 15,912 in S. 1999, against 11,694 in S. 1997-98. Registration was refused in the case of 161 documents during the second half of S. 1998 and in the case of 450 documents in S. 1999. The registration fees realized amounted to Rs. 71,683 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,75,367 in S. 1999, against Rs. 1,18,762 in S. 1997-98.

E.—Revenue Case Work.

The number of revenue appeals, revisions and reviews pending decision in the High Court was 80 during the

second half of S. 1998 and 88 in S. 1999, against 112 in S. 1997-98. The disposals were 40 in the second half of S. 1998 and 73 in S. 1999, against 53 in S. 1997-98.

F.—Processes.

The total number of processes issued was 88,519 during the second half of S. 1998 and 1,68,063 in S. 1999, against 1,63,713 in S. 1997-98.

G.—Legal Practitioners.

The number of legal practitioners practising during the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98, is shown below :—

			S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Advocates	...	...	26	34	52
Vakils	...	...	98	90	90
Pleaders	...	...	170	187	177
Total			294	311	319

H.—Income-Tax Appeals.

There were 59 income-tax appeals in the second half of S. 1998 and 126 in S. 1999. The disposals were 34 in the second half of S. 1998 and 124 in S. 1999, as detailed below :—

			Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Accepted	...	...	10	55
Rejected	...	...	16	52
Remanded	...	...	8	17
Total			34	124

3. EXTRADITION.

The numbers of persons surrendered by the State to British India and other Indian States and *vice versa* during the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98, are shown below :.—

Period.	No. of persons surrendered to British India and other Indian States.	No. of persons surrendered from British India and other Indian States.
S. 1997-98	29	69
Second half of S. 1998	21	11
S. 1999	23	31

4. JAILS.

No. of prisoners.—The total number of prisoners detained in various jails was 1,186 in the second half of S. 1998 and 2,575 in S. 1999, against 3,545 in S. 1997-98. The number of juveniles was 7 during the second half of S. 1998 and 21 in S. 1999. The daily averages of prisoners in the Central Jail, Srinagar, and the Central Jail, Jammu, were 211.48 and 289.80 respectively in S. 1999, against 265.19 and 319.67 respectively in S. 1997-98.

Conduct of prisoners.—The conduct of prisoners and the discipline in the jails remained satisfactory, on the whole.

Remissions.—The number of prisoners released on account of remissions was 93 during the second half of S. 1998 and 186 during S. 1999, against 328 in S. 1997-98.

Literacy.—During the second half of S. 1998, 41 persons were made literate in the Central Jail, Srinagar and 44 in the Central Jail, Jammu; and in S. 1999, 18 persons were made literate in the Central Jail, Srinagar and 134 in the Central Jail, Jammu.

Lunatics.—The number of lunatics in the asylums attached to the Central Jails at Srinagar and Jammu was 43 in the second half of S. 1998 and 60 in S. 1999.

Of the former, 4 were cured, 10 were discharged and 2 died; and of the latter, 21 were cured, 10 were discharged and 3 died. There remained 26 in the asylums at the close of S. 1999.

Expenditure.—The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Jails was Rs. 82,900 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,86,400 for S. 1999.

5. POLICE.

Strength.—The sanctioned and actual strength of the Police force as it stood at the close of S. 1999 is shown below :—

S. No.	Designation.	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
1.	Inspector General of Police	1	1
2.	Senior Superintendents of Police ...	4	4
3.	Superintendents of Police	6	6
4.	Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	10	10
5.	Inspectors	16	16
6.	Sub-Inspectors	132	131
7.	Head Constables	386	378
8.	Selection Grade Constables	93	69
9.	Constables	2,542	2,525

Additional Police.—An additional force of 20 Head Constables and 100 Constables was maintained to provide armed protective guards at certain important places of public utility.

Training of personnel.—During the period under report, 3 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 2 Prosecuting Inspectors, 9 Sub-Inspectors and 7 Head Constables were put through special courses of training. Twenty Constables were sent to the Police Training School at Phillaur for training in the finger print system and all of them were declared successful. Training of men in drill and

police and traffic duties was carried on regularly in the two provincial Police Lines, and 380 men were put through a course of musketry.

Police Training School.—During the period under report, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables and 112 Constables completed their courses of training in this school. These included 3 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables and 8 Constables from Poonch *Jagir*. Eight Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables and 113 Constables were put through a musketry course.

Discipline.—During the period under report, 37 men were dismissed and 77 officers and 332 men were punished departmentally.

Crime reported to Police.—The number of cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police in the two provinces during the period under report was 10,597. Eliminating cases of petty crime, the total number was 4,271. The following table shows the percentage of convictions obtained in S. 1999 :—

	Jammu.	Kashmir.
1. Cases convicted to true cases ...	22.34	38.1
2. Cases convicted to cases tried	28.0	61.39
3. Persons convicted to persons tried	21.38	61.39

The value of property stolen and that of property recovered in the two provinces during the period under report, along with the percentage of property recovered to property stolen is shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	Jammu Province.			Kashmir Province.		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of property stolen.	82,909	23,615	93,036	68,529	31,751	50,644
Amount of property recovered.	24,384	8,179	23,025	22,333	43,085	1,13,411
Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	30.00	30.82	24.75	32.58	37.67	44.06

Working of the Police.—Below is given a brief statement of the working of the Police in the two provinces during the period under report, as compared with that of S. 1997-98 :—

Particulars.	<i>Jammu.</i>			<i>Kashmir.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Number of offences ...	3,463	1,790	2,247	5,305	1,545	4,493
Number of the accused arrested.	3,598	1,762	3,769	6,170	1,933	4,751
Number of the accused sent for trial.	4,366	2,039	3,620	6,165	1,933	4,737
Number of the accused convicted.	1,824	1,143	1,350	3,621	1,095	1 959
Number of the accused acquitted or discharged.	1,497	891	1,262	1,645	621	1,515
Percentage of the convicted to the arrested.	50.69	64.87	35.83	53.38	63.81	56.39
Percentage of the convicted to those sent for trial.	41.77	56.19	37.29	53.38	63.81	56.39

The following table shows the disposal of work of the Police in important cases :—

Nature of cases.	<i>No. of cases including the opening balance.</i>		<i>No. of cases pending at the close of</i>	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Murder ...	50	79	24	11
Culpable Homicide ...	21	28	6	14
Dacoity ...	36	46	11	19
Robbery ...	30	42	6	23
Burglary ...	765	1,087	195	382
Theft ...	437	576	98	218
Kidnapping and abduction ...	80	92	23	49
Cattle lifting ...	117	121	39	41

Rewards.—Rewards amounting to Rs. 3,709 were paid during the period under report. Of these, Rs. 2,299 were paid to the Police and Rs. 1,418 to the public.

Finger Print system.—During the period under report, 794 search slips were sent to Phillaur. Of these, 154 were traced.

Proclaimed offenders.—Eighty-four proclaimed offenders, 44 in Kashmir Province and 40 in Jammu Province, were arrested during the period under report. The number of offenders still at large was 381. Of these, 198 were of Jammu Province and 183 of Kashmir Province.

Arms Act.—The Jammu and Kashmir Arms Act of S. 1997 and the Jammu and Kashmir Arms Rules of S. 1998 were brought into force from the 1st Poh S. 1998.

The Arms Rules were so framed as to afford all reasonable facilities to the subjects of the State in the matter of obtaining licences for the possession of arms and ammunition. The needs of *bona fide* agriculturists living in the vicinity of forest areas, were particularly kept in view while framing these rules, and they were exempted from the payment of stamp duty on applications for licences.

Traffic Control.

Registration and licences.—During the period under report, 141 motor vehicles—103 cars, 29 lorries, 2 station wagons and 7 motor cycles—were registered.

The number of fresh driving licences issued during the period under report was 267. The number of licences renewed was 1,705. Road certificates were granted to 882 motor vehicles.

Receipts under registration and licensing fees amounted to Rs. 42,880. The number of cases challaned was 3,262. Of these, 2,519 ended in conviction, 120 were discharged and 3 were withdrawn and 620 remained pending at the close of S. 1999. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 24,843.

Accidents.—During the period under report, there occurred 153 accidents, of which 4 were fatal and resulted in 13 deaths. The number of persons injured was 156.

Suspension of driving licences.—During the period under report, two licences were suspended.

Prevention of cruelty to animals.—The number of cases of cruelty to animals sent to court during the period under report was 1,968 and the fines realized amounted to Rs. 3,970.

Petrol Rationing.

Petrol rationing on the lines adopted in British India was enforced in the State with effect from the 16th May, 1942. Mr. R. S. Bell, Inspector General of Police was made the State Rationing Authority, and a Special Rationing Officer was appointed to work under him. Besides, District Area Rationing authorities were appointed at Jammu, Mirpur, Kathua, Udhampur, Baramulla and Muzaffarabad.

In view of the conditions obtaining in the State, the Government of India fixed the annual quota of petrol at 73.3 per cent. of the total consumption in 1941, excluding that consumed for military purposes. The Department exercised proper vigilance and check over the consumption of petrol.

Fire Brigade.

Srinagar.—During the period under report, the Srinagar Fire Brigade attended 106 calls. Of these, 98 were within the Municipal limits and 8 in rural areas. The amount of damage caused by fires was Rs. 4,23,035. In connection with the A. R. P. scheme, the Fire Brigade was strengthened by 33 men. Three Chevrolet trucks were purchased and two trailer fire engines ordered.

Jammu.—The Fire Brigade at Jammu attended 16 calls during the period under report. The damage caused by fires amounted to Rs. 4,079.

6. ARMY.

Chief Command.—The Chief Command of the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces continued to remain with His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

Training.—The following courses of instruction were

held during the period under report :-

Course.	<i>No. of candidates allotted vacancies.</i>		<i>No. of candidates qualified.</i>	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
General Combined	... 22	59	17	48
Chemical Warfare	... ..	33	...	25
Camouflage and Field Works	... 15	49	13	47
Machine Gun	... 13	33	9	24
Signalling	... 20	42	19	31
Educational	... ..	19	...	12
Physical Training	... 39	36	39	28
Military Transport	... ..	12	...	12
Animal Management	... ..	6	...	6
Anti-Gas	... 19	9	18	6
Refresher General Combined	3	3	...	...

In addition to the above, two short tactical courses of one month's duration, one under Major Hiranand and the other under the General Staff Officer (2) were held. Further, a Special Educational Class was held at the Jammu & Kashmir Army Training School for coaching army candidates for temporary commission. The Jammu & Kashmir State Forces were allotted a fair representation at the Indian Army Schools of Instruction. Two Non-commissioned officers who attended the Army Signal School, Poona, obtained 'D'*. Twenty regular and emergency cadets and newly promoted officers passed their course at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and the Officers' Training Schools, and 8 new cadets and officers joined the Officers' Training Schools during the period under report. Nine officers passed the

* 'D' is a classification which means distinguished.

Retention Examination, and 4 Captains and 6 Lieutenants attended a course of 7 months from September 1942 to March 1943. The Correspondence Course continued to be held by the General Staff Officer Branch for coaching officers by correspondence for promotion examinations. Annual training was carried out on normal lines.

Discipline.—During the period under report, 121 individuals were tried by court-martial for different offences.

Selection of Emergency cadets.—Eight Emergency cadets were selected during the second half of S. 1998.

Clothing and Ordnance Stores.—The clothing and ordnance stores issued in the second half of S. 1998 cost Rs. 2.49 lakhs, and those issued in S. 1999 cost Rs. 8.26 lakhs.

Medical.—The administrative charge of the Military Medical Department remained with the Director of Medical Services, His Highness' Government. The efficiency of the Military Hospitals was well maintained and the health of the troops remained satisfactory.

Military Barracks.—An expenditure of Rs. 1,38,238 was incurred during the second half of S. 1998 and an expenditure of Rs. 3,84,902 in S. 1999 on the construction of new buildings, maintenance of old ones, establishments tools and plant, etc.

Animals.—The health of animals was good at all stations throughout the period under report. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease. The wastage through death was nearly 23 per cent. of the total strength.

Military *Rakhs* and grass lands.—The number of *Rakhs* under the control of the Military Department during the period under report was 35, with an area of 20,910 acres. The condition of crops in both provinces was good on the whole. The expenditure on the lands under the control of the Military Department amounted to Rs. 55,898 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,07,972 for S. 1999; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,13,285 and Rs. 2,53,385 respectively.

Revision of pay of troops.—To improve the status of the State officers and to ameliorate the condition of all other ranks, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur sanctioned, during the period under report, the revision of the pay and allowances of all combatant ranks, including combatant

ranks transferred to non-combatant units and posts, and a reorganization in respect of certain ranks and appointments. The extra expenditure to be involved by this reform over and above the Military Budget was to be met from His Highness' Privy Purse.

Service in the present war.—In recognition of the war services of the 1st Jammu & Kashmir Mountain Battery in the Middle East, His Highness was pleased to sanction a hereditary *jagir* of Rs. 3,600 per annum in favour of Lt-Colonel Bhagwansingh, Commander of the Battery.

A Brigade Signal Section was raised during the period under report at a cost of Rs. 64,624 and placed at the disposal of the Government of India for service in co-operation with His Majesty's Land Forces. Besides, one more battalion of infantry was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Crown Representative for service outside the State, and the whole corps of Artillery was transferred to His Majesty's Indian Land Forces.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC UTILITY.

I. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.—There were some minor changes in the constitution of the Department during the period under report. With the completion of the Shri Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital at Jammu the special Sub-division created for the work was abolished. A temporary Sub-division was created mainly for the construction of a road to the coal mines at Kalakote. During the period under report, the Department had 6 Divisions, 20 Sub-divisions and a military Sub-division under the technical control of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Budget.—The original budget grants for Public Works were Rs. 15,10,917 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 36,57,398 for S. 1999. These grants were supplemented by additional allotments; and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,36,085 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 39,80,985 in S. 1999.

During S. 1999, the expenditure on establishment was 14.8 per cent. of the total outlay on works and repairs, against the admissible percentage of 21.5. The expenditure on tools and plant and furniture for Government residential bungalows amounted to 0.61 per cent. of the expenditure on works and repairs. The expenditure on works and repairs was Rs. 11,98,049 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 32,69,463 in S. 1999.

Works.—Following is a brief account of the more important works of the period under report :—

Bulidings.—The construction of the Shri Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital, which was started in S. 1996-97 was practically completed. The total amount spent on this Hospital up to the close of S. 1999 was Rs. 8,08,741. The construction of the Shri Majaraja Hari Singh Hospital at Srinagar which was started in S. 1997-98, at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,67,500, remained in progress. The amount allotted for the work during the period under report was Rs. 2,97,783, and the total amount spent till the close of S. 1999 was Rs. 6,20,776. The construction of the Shri Karan Singh (combined male and female) Hospital at Mirpur, was completed by the close of S. 1999 at the cost of Rs. 77,876. The dispensary buildings at Banihal, Akhnoor and Duru

were completed during the period under report at a total cost of Rs. 41,362. The construction of the Veterinary Hospital, Srinagar, which was started in S. 1996-97, was completed during S. 1999, at a total expenditure of Rs. 87,190. The building for the Circuit House at Jammu was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 62,141. The Drug Research Laboratory at Jammu, the construction of which was started in S. 1997-98, was completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,13,628. An amount of Rs. 36,969 was allotted for construction of a number of basic school buildings, and four of them were completed during the period under report. Additions and alterations were made in the Sir Amarsingh Technical Institute building to suit the requirements of a degree college. An amount of Rs. 2,31,697 was utilized on the construction of a Rest House at Udhampur. The Gulmarg Club was almost completed and part of the building was handed over to the Club authorities.

Roads.—The Banihal Road with all other connected roads, was maintained in a fair state of repairs. The Banihal Pass was, as usual, kept open throughout the summer. Owing, however, to the unusually heavy snows, the road remained closed for long periods in the winter months. During the period under report, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was sanctioned for improvement and realignment of the road, but owing to continuous inclement weather and scarcity of labour, much work could not be done. The expenditure on the maintenance of 171 miles of the road, from Jammu to Khanabal, amounted to Rs. 99,676 during the second half of S. 1998, and Rs. 2,07,798 in S. 1999. During the period under report, 867 motor cars, 11,452 motor lorries and 2,730 other conveyances passed on the road from Srinagar to Jammu and *vice versa*, against 2,350 motor cars, 13,472 motor lorries and 571 other conveyances in S. 1997-98. The road-toll collected was Rs. 97,649 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 2,56,268 in S. 1999, as compared with Rs. 3,36,020 in S. 1997-98.

The Jhelum Valley Road was maintained in a good state of repairs and had no serious interruptions. The total maintenance expenditure on the 132 miles of the road, from Kohala to Srinagar, was Rs. 92,055 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 2,11,048 in S. 1999. The number of motor cars and motor lorries that passed on the

road was 1,791 and 11,363 respectively during the second half of S. 1998 and 8,251 and 22,215 respectively in S. 1999, against 7,800 and 25,988 respectively of S. 1997-98. The road-toll collected amounted to Rs. 3,08,010 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 6,47,829 during S. 1999, against Rs. 7,24,995 in S. 1997-98.

During the period under report the following road works were completed :—

(1) Widening of Nasim Bagh Road from Nowpora to Saidakadal.

(2) Improvement to the road from the Hari Singh High Street to Batmalu Bridge.

(3) Diversion of Pahalgam Road.

(4) Improvement to Gandarbal Road.

(5) Extension of Marh Garden Road.

The following works remained in progress :—

1. Metalling of Pampur-Shopian Road.

2. Improvement to Vernag-Anantnag Road.

3. Improvement to Achhabal-Kokarnag-Wailoo Road.

4. Construction of Pahalgam-Chandanwari Road.

5. Construction of Uri-Hajipir Road.

6. Construction of a fair-weather motor road from Naushera to Rajouri.

7. Construction of a fair-weather motor road to Purmandal.

8. Construction of Kalakot Road.

9. Metalling of Jammu-Akhnoor Road.

10. Construction of road to Jangal Gali Coal mines.

The work of extension of the Boulevard from Kralsangri to Nishat remained in abeyance pending certain improvements to the existing Boulevard from Dal-Gate to Kralsangri.

Bridges.—The bridges constructed during the period under report were (1) the Ali Kadal bridge over the river Jhelum in Srinagar, (2) the bridge over the Dachegam Nallah and (3) the steel bridge over the river Tawi at Beri-Pattan on Sadhoti-Naushera road*. A bridge at Wailoo on the Ganderbal-Zojilla road remained under construction. Special repairs costing Rs. 18,444 were executed to the Sopore bridge. The work of constructing a light

*The bridge has since collapsed.

suspension bridge at Kharmong was suspended, owing to the difficulty in carrying cables over the Zojilla Pass.

Water Supply.—The total quantity of drinking water supplied to the Jammu city and cantonment area was 231.5 million gallons during the second half of S. 1998 and 548.5 million gallons during S. 1999. The water supplied was purified to a high standard. During the second half of S. 1998, a small pumping set was obtained at a cost of Rs. 2,500, and an amount of Rs. 49,721 was allotted in S. 1999 for improvements to the Jammu water supply system. Articles worth Rs. 19,851 were imported from Lahore or manufactured locally, and an order for a plant costing Rs. 23,262 was placed in Europe.

In Srinagar, new pipes of larger diameter were laid and the pipe lines were extended to the localities where there was inadequate supply of water. The expenditure on these works was Rs. 4,914 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 24,728 for S. 1999. Besides, Rs. 24,846 were spent on the replacement of pipes on the Dal bund.

The pump at Udhampur worked satisfactorily during the period under report.

Miscellaneous Works.—The work of clearing the silt from the bed of the Mar *nalla* in Srinagar has been taken in hand and is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 9,996 was incurred on it during the period under report. Protection works were executed along the right bank of the Chenab below Akhnur to save the villages on that side from erosion.

Irrigation.—There are 5 canals in Jammu Province and 5 in Kashmir Province. The following statement shows the total expenditure incurred on these during the period under report and up to the close of S. 1999 and their earning capacity :—

Name of canal.	Expenditure during the second half of S. 1998.	Expenditure during S. 1999.	Expenditure to the end of S. 1999.	Revenue assessed in S. 1999.	Maintaining and working expenses in S. 1999.	Net Revenue in S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JAMMU PROVINCE.						
1. Ranbir Canal	4,734	47,56,111	4,00,057	1,01,611	2,98,44

Name of canal.	Expenditure during the second half of 1998.	Expenditure during S. 1999.	Expenditure to the end of S. 1999.	Revenue assessed in S. 1999	Maintaining and working expenses in S. 1999.	Net Revenue in S. 1999.
2. Pratap Canal	6,24,332	7,093	8,641	—1,548
3. Basantpur Canal.	3,55,423	11,038	4,856	6,1 2
4. Ujh Canal	8,51,523	17,773	12,407	5,366
5. Upper Jhelum distributaries.	92,870	2,172	713	1,459

KASHMIR PROVINCE.

6. Zamagir Canal	...	...	10,02,780	46,125	5,672	40,453
7. Martand canal including extensions	...	...	4,85,740	29,798	7,541	22,257
8. Nandi Kuhl ...	...	...	98,452	10,990	5,295	5,695
9. Dadi Kuhl ...	...	4,604	5,13,523	4,994	33,400	—28,406
10. Lal Kuhl Canal.	...	...	1,56,300	21 660	1,731	19,929
Total	...	9,338	89,37,014	5,51,700	1,81,867	3,69,833

The following table shows the length in miles of the canals and their distributaries, the area in acres irrigated by each and the quantity of water in cusecs used from each canal during S. 1999 :—

Name of Canal.	Length (main.)	Length of distributaries.	Area irrigated.		Quantity of water used.	
			S.	S.	S.	S.
			1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
			Acres.	Acres.	Day Cusecs.	Day cusecs.
1. Ranbir Canal	39.4	179.07	1,25,956	1,13,294	1,17,335	99,841
2. Pratap Canal	10.15	21.29	2,930	2,333	4,084	1,584

Name of Canal.	Length main.	Length of distri- butaries.	Area irrigated.		Quantity of water used.	
			S.	S.	S.	S.
			1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
			Acres.	Acres.	Day cusecs.	Day cusecs.
3. Basantpur Canal.	11.9	4.04	2,379	2,517	7,221	7,564
4. Upper Jhelum Canal distri- butaries.	...	14.12	1,216	664	*...	*...
5. Ujh Canal ...	24.2	21.65	3,443	3,611	4,138	5,127
6. Martand Canal †34.51	...	...	7,329	7,133	17,012	17,143
7. Lal Kuhl ...	24.7	...	3,094	4,226	4,949	7,397
8. Zainagir Canal †45.3	...	...	7,562	8,201	9,733	10,970
9. Nandi Canal	11.6	6.62	4,621	5,557	11,789	9,635
10. Dadi Canal ...	16.7	1.4	2,088	1,922	7,620	9,014

The total area irrigated during S. 1999 was 1,49,458 acres, as compared with 1,61,219 acres of S. 1997-98. Of this, 1,22,419 acres were irrigated in Jammu Province and 27,039 acres in Kashmir Province.

2 ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

General.—There are 3 power generating stations in the State, one at Mahora in Kashmir Province, which feeds the supply centres at Srinagar and Baramulla, and the sub-station at Tangmarg, another at Muzaffarabad and the third at Jammu.

Mahora generating station.—This station generated 89,39,275 units during the second half of S. 1998 and 1,68,14,875 units during S. 1999, against 1,51,18,550 units of S. 1997-98. There were in all 42 power

*No account maintained.

†Main and distributaries.

interruptions during the period of 18 months under report, due to rebuilding of and repairs to flume, transmission line poles, etc. The total length of flume rebuilt was 237 feet in the second half of S. 1998 and 193 feet in S. 1999. The second class bungalow No. 3 which was damaged by fire was reconditioned; stone masonry piers under flume at chains 60-62 were dismantled and reconstructed and one-faced H. D. stone masonry walls at flume, chains 138 and 139 and at Manthran were erected. The saw mill attached to the power house continued to meet the demand of the power house and flume, and the machinery installed there was maintained in order. All the H. T., L. T. service lines and transformer equipment in Mahora, Rampur, Bijhama and Uri supply centres were maintained in order. The total number of installations at the close of S. 1999 stood at 342 against 332 at the close of S. 1997-98

Baramulla Electric Supply Centre.—All the H. T., L.T., and telephone lines, transformer equipment, and other machinery in Baramulla, Sopore, Pattan, Palhalan, Doabgah and Amargarh were properly maintained. During the period under report, 100 more street brackets were put up at Baramulla and Sopore. The distribution lines were thickened at various places to improve the voltage. The number of lighting and power installations at the close of S. 1999 stood at 4,088 against 3,877 at the close of S. 1997-98.

Gulmarg and Tangmarg lighting.—The sub-station at Tangmarg with E. H. T. transformers etc., & H. T. and L. T. lines was maintained in order. Rotten poles were replaced by new ones. The total number of lighting installations in S. 1999 was 420 against 400 in S. 1997-98.

Srinagar Electric Supply Centre.—During the period under report, most of the lines were thickened, wiring in most of the transformer stations was improved and a few new transformers were installed in certain stations. Fresh connections were given for 849 lighting installations, 10 power installations and 57 street lightings. At the end of S. 1999, the lighting installations numbered 19,950, power installations 310 and street lamps 2,328. The Central Market was lighted for about six months. The Exhibition was provided with powerful lights for about one month. The total realizations on account of lights

and power in S. 1999 amounted to Rs. 4,48,177 against Rs. 3,53,948 in S. 1997-98.

The 55 K. W. Diesel Oil Engine Generator Stand-by Plant with switch board etc., and crude and filter pumping sets, wiring etc., at the Gulab Bhawan Palaces was properly maintained. The wiring in Rajgarh Palaces was completed.

The Electrical and Mechanical Workshop continued to meet the departmental and other demands in an efficient manner.

Muzaffarabad Hydro-Electric Installation.—All the plant, machinery, buildings, H. T., and L. T. lines, and the channel were maintained in good order. Special repairs were carried out to the channel and pipe line. Many poles on the lines were replaced. The installation generated 1,13,528 units during the second half of S. 1998 and 1,04,102 in S. 1999, against 1,38,727 of S. 1997-98. The total number of installations at the close of S. 1999 was 755, against 669 at the close of S. 1997-98.

Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation.—The plant and equipment was maintained in good working order during the period under report. Due to shortage of water in the canal by which the power house works, the Diesel Oil plant had to be run for 1,106 hours and 37 minutes. The number of units generated was 21,77,970 during the second half of S. 1998 and 41,67,130 during S. 1999, against 36,25,110 of S. 1997-98.

The transformers with their equipment in all the stations and H.T., L.T., telephone and service lines were maintained in order. Wiring in the Drug Research Laboratory and the Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital was completed and power was supplied to these buildings. Besides, wiring in other Government buildings was carried out. H. T. and L. T. lines were thickened at some places and improvements were carried out to other local circuits to meet the increased demand of power and improve voltage. The total number of lighting and power installations stood at the close of S. 1999 at 6,135, against 5,866 at the close of S. 1997-98.

3. TELEGRAPHS.

Extensions.—A telegraph line from Kotli to Pallandari was constructed during S. 1999 for a telegraph office to be

opened at Pallandari. Land was acquired at Handwara for construction of a telegraph office building there. Repairs to telegraph lines were carried out where necessary. Seasonal telegraph offices were, as usual, opened at Sangam, Pahalgam, Ganderbal, Machor-Khalsi and Katra.

Interruptions.—The total number of interruptions was 33 in the second half of S. 1998 and 79 in S. 1999 against 78 in S. 1997-98. The average duration of interruptions was 20 hours and 40 minutes in the second half of S. 1998 and 32 hours and 50 minutes in S. 1999, against 14 hours and 58 minutes of S. 1997-98. The increase in the duration of interruptions in S. 1999 was due to the washing away of the telegraph line between Jasmergarh and Kailua by floods in the Ujh.

Diversion of traffic.—Messages of the Indian Telegraph system were diverted over the wires of the State Telegraph system and *vice versa* as usual. As many as 1,097 messages of the Indian Telegraph system were diverted 15 times in the second half of S. 1998; 500 were diverted 21 times in S. 1999, against 452 messages diverted 32 times during S. 1997-98. As against this, 53 messages of the State Telegraph system were diverted on four occasions over the wires of the Indian Telegraph Department in the second half of S. 1998 and 111 messages were diverted on eight occasions in S. 1999, against 123 messages diverted on seven occasions in S. 1997-98.

Foreign Telegrams.—The number and value of foreign telegrams booked and handed over to the Indian Telegraph Department, as compared with S. 1997-98 are shown in the following table :—

Year.			No.	Value.
			Rs.	Rs.
S. 1997-98 ...	...	...	134	716
Second half of S. 1998	...	...	45	170
S. 1999	...	...	124	779

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.—Post offices remained attached to the Telegraph offices at Banihal, Drass, Sonamarg, Keran and Kud.

Length of Telegraph lines.—The line mileage of the Department was 1,028,600 in the second half of S. 1998

and 1,048.100 in S. 1999, against 1,028.600 in S. 1997-98, and the wire mileage was 1,376.448 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,395.948 in S. 1999, against 1,376.448 in S. 1997-98.

Traffic Statistics.—The number of telegrams sent was 38,087 in the second half of S. 1998 and 91,829 in S. 1999, against 72,516 in S. 1997-98, and the revenue realized was Rs. 46,061 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,24,189 in S. 1999, against Rs. 86,955 in S. 1997-98.

4. TELEPHONES.

Construction of new lines and exchanges.—No new telephone line was constructed during the period under report. The work of annual repairs to telephone lines and cables was carried out as usual. A small automatic board for 50 lines was installed for the Secretariat at Rajgarh in Srinagar.

The total number of main connections at the end of S. 1999 was 581 and of extensions 81.

Length of Telephone lines.—The line and wire mileage of telephone lines was 434.128 and 1,880.926 respectively in the second half of S. 1998 and 435.752 and 1,897.998 respectively in S. 1999, against 432.941 and 1,846.480 respectively of S. 1997-98.

Wireless Service and Machinery.—The wireless service between Jammu Cantonment and Naushera (Mirpur) was maintained as usual.

Traffic Statistics.—The number of wireless telegrams dealt with was 5,353 in the second half of S. 1998 and 15,895 in S. 1999, against 9,415 of S. 1997-98. The revenue was Rs. 1,023 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 2,744 in S. 1999 as against Rs. 1,816 in S. 1997-98.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts of the Telegraphs and Telephones were Rs. 36,900 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,64,400 in S. 1999. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 79,800 in second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,75,400 in S. 1999.

5. MUNICIPALITIES.

General.—The Municipal Act of S. 1998 was enforced with effect from the 1st Baisakh S. 1999. The powers of the Committees have been enhanced under this Act.

A.—Srinagar Municipality.

Meetings.—During the period under report, 98 meetings of the General Committee were held against 67 of S. 1997-98. Fifty meetings were adjourned for want of quorum. Cases pending before the Committee for many years past were disposed of. The number of resolutions passed was 1,499 against 596 of S. 1997-98.

Building permissions.—During the period under report, 1,252 applications—419 in the second half of S. 1998 and 833 in S. 1999—for permission to erect buildings were received. Permission was granted in the case of 782 applications during the second half of S. 1998 and 593 applications in S. 1999. The amount of plan fees recovered was Rs. 447 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 927 in S. 1999, against Rs. 1,259 in S. 1997-98.

Municipal Parks.—Proceedings regarding acquisition of land for the laying out of new parks in the interior of the city remained under progress during the period under report. More lawns and flower beds were laid out in the existing parks.

City improvement.—As many as 1,28,572 square feet of roads were constructed or remetalled during the second half of S. 1998, and as many as 4,74,739 square feet of roads in S. 1999. Besides, 7,823 feet of drains were constructed and 3,363 square feet of lanes paved in the second half of S. 1998 at a cost of Rs. 4,146 and 31,947 feet of drains were constructed and 17,800 square feet of lanes paved in S. 1999 at a cost of Rs. 23,439. Work-charge establishments were maintained for keeping the roads and drains in order. Measures to remove as many bad corners and to widen the roads at as many places as possible were, as usual, adopted during the period under report. Latrines of better designs were being constructed in each ward.

Karan Nagar.—Sales and improvements in the area, which had been held in abeyance, were re-started during the period under report.

Infringement of Municipal Bye-laws.—The number of cases of infringement of municipal bye-laws received was 788 in the second half of S. 1998 and 5,141 in S. 1999. The compounding fee realized was Rs. 389 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,408 in S. 1999.

The General Committee had under consideration 500 *Khilafwarzi* cases in the second half of S. 1998 and 3,000 in S. 1999. The number of unauthorized constructions pulled down was 25 in the second half of S. 1998 and 240 in S. 1999.

HEALTH SECTION.

General.—During the period under report, the public health in Srinagar was good on the whole, but for a few cases of typhus fever towards the close of S. 1999, which were imported into the city from the *mufassils*, where typhus had broken out in an epidemic form. The Medical Department took every precautionary measure to check the spread of the disease.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the Srinagar city, including the Badamibagh Cantonment, according to the census of 1941, was 2,07,787: 1,12,460 males and 95,327 females. The number of births was 3,066 during the second half of S. 1998 and 5,478 in S. 1999, and of deaths 2,090 and 4,008 respectively, against 6,406 births and 4,372 deaths in S. 1997-98. The birth and death rates per mille of population were 29.5 and 20.1 respectively in the second half of S. 1998 and 26.3 and 19.2 respectively in S. 1999, against 36.7 and 25.06 respectively of S. 1997-98. The infant mortality rate per mille of births was 183.9 in the second half of S. 1998 and 155.3 in S. 1999.

Vaccination.—The number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed was 3,708 in the second half of S. 1998 and 9,137 in S. 1999, against 13,187 in S. 1997-98.

Licences.—The licences granted for (1) sale of milk, (2) sale of meat, (3) manufacture of aerated waters and (4) carrying on of offensive trades, numbered 380, 262, 5 and 59 respectively in the second half of S. 1998 and 443, 303, 17 and 63 respectively in S. 1999, against 477, 311, 14 and 153 respectively of S. 1997-98.

Slaughter houses.—There were, four (three *halal* and one *jhatka*) slaughter houses during the period under report. The number of sheep and goats slaughtered at these houses was 23,621 in the second half of S. 1998 and 56,089 in S. 1999, against 52,195 of S. 1997-98.

Destruction of stray dogs.—As many as 2,574 stray dogs (983 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,591 in S. 1999)

were killed with strychnine poisoning. The dog electrocution cabinet installed by the Srinagar Municipality on the premises of the Veterinary Hospital, Srinagar, is also used to destroy stray dogs.

Conservancy.—The sanitation and conservancy work of the city was looked after by the Health Officer assisted by a Sanitation Officer, 6 Sanitary Inspectors and 59 *jamadars*. The number of scavengers was 867. The pay of scavengers amounted to Rs. 51,018 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,08,545 in S. 1999; Rs. 2,502 was spent on the purchase of conservancy tools and implements during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 6,162 in S. 1999. Rubbish and slop water were removed by means of lorries and rubbish carts.

Disposal of raw hides, night soil and city sweepings.—The sale of raw hides, night soil and city sweepings brought an income of Rs. 5,978 in the second half of S. 1998 and of Rs. 9,276 in S. 1999.

Receipts and Expenditure.—Below are shown the figures of receipts and expenditure of the Srinagar Municipal Committee during the period under report :—

Particulars.				Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
				Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	...	...	...	2,23,678	6,28,591
Expenditure	...	...	...	1,84,971	4,38,007

B.—Jammu Municipality.

Meetings.—The General Committee held 30 meetings in the second half of S. 1998 and 58 in S. 1999. The number of resolutions passed was 333 and 514 respectively.

Building permissions.—The number of applications received for grant of permission to construct buildings was 164 for the second half of S. 1998 and 284 for S. 1999. Permission was granted in the case of 308 applications (111 in the second half of S. 1998 and 197 in S. 1999) and 32 applications were filed.

City improvement.—A number of streets and lanes was paved and drained during the period under report. A considerable portion of *nalla* Alaf Shah was covered. The Jogi-gate road was metalled. Repairs were executed to some *nallahs* and the retaining wall of the Rehari bridge. A new drain was constructed in *mohalla* Rehari. A reading room and a radio cabin were constructed at the park at Talab Khatikan. The Rehari road and the Pacca Danga *bazar* road were tarred.

City lighting.—Eight more street lamps were installed during the period under report, raising the total number of electric lamps to 1,096 at the close of S. 1999. Besides, there were 42 kerosene oil lamps. The total expenditure on city lighting amounted to Rs. 7,725 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 15,450 in S. 1999.

Municipal Parks.—All Municipal parks were properly maintained during the period under report. The park laid out at the canal bank was greatly developed.

Infringement of Municipal Bye-laws.—The number of cases of infringement of Municipal bye-laws taken to the court was 704 in the second half of S. 1998 and 2,617 in S. 1999. The number of cases compounded departmentally was 184 in the second half of S. 1998 and 316 in S. 1999.

Cattle Pounds.—The number of stray cattle impounded was 766 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,729 in S. 1999. Fifty-eight unclaimed cattle were auctioned during the period under report.

HEALTH SECTION.

Area and population.—According to the census of 1941, the population of Jammu city was 50,379 : 29,817 males and 20,562 females.

Public health and sanitation.—During the period under report, the city remained immune from epidemics. Malaria, however, broke out in acute form as in S. 1997-98 ; but it did not take a heavy toll of lives. Some cases of typhus and cerebrospinal fever occurred in S. 1999, but the situation was soon brought under control.

Vital Statistics.—During S. 1999, the number of births in the Jammu city was 1,506 ; the birth rate was 29.8 per mille of the population. The number of deaths was 1,006 ; the death rate per mille of the population was

19.96. The rate of infant mortality per mille of births was 147.3 against 137.95 of S. 1997-98.

Vaccination.—The number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Municipal vaccinators was 7,650 during S. 1999, against 6,297 of S. 1997-98.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.—The Municipal Committee contributed, a sum of Rs. 900 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,800 in S. 1999 to the Women's Welfare Association, which maintains a maternity and child welfare centre under the charge of a Lady Health Visitor. During the period under report, 31 *dais* were trained in the centre, and they practised under the guidance of the Lady Health Visitor, and 24 midwifery sets were supplied on loan to poor parturient women.

Conservancy.—The conservancy work of the city was looked after by the Health Officer with the assistance of one Sanitary Inspector, 2 *darogas* and 7 *jamadars*. The city refuse was removed by contractors.

Slaughter-houses.—The number of sheep and goats examined in the slaughter-houses was 5,900 in the second half of S. 1998 and 12,409 in S. 1999. Of the former, 5,788 were passed for slaughter and 112 condemned, and of the latter 12,208 were passed and 312 condemned.

Destruction of stray dogs.—The total number of dogs destroyed during S. 1999 was 714. Arrangements for installation of an electrocution machine were made during the period under report.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts of the Jammu Municipal Committee were Rs. 1,53,500 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 2,45,816 in S. 1999. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 73,350 and Rs. 1,47,600 respectively.

6. TOWN PLANNING.

A separate Department for Town Planning was established in December 1939 under an expert. The Department advises the Municipalities and the Town Area Committees regarding their town-planning problems.

During the period under report, the Town Planning scheme of Munwarabad in Srinagar was sanctioned. An *interim* Town Planning scheme was prepared for the proposed industrial town of Miran Sahib in Jammu. Town Planning schemes for the improvement of the area on

the right bank of the Ranbir Canal and Rehari in Jammu were prepared. Remodelling schemes relating to Abiguzar and the Hospital Road in Srinagar and planning schemes relating to the Boulevard road, Shivpora, Rajbagh, Burzulla and Gogji Bagh in Srinagar remained in hand. The Pahalgam Town Planning scheme also remained in hand.

7. TOURISM AND VISITORS' BUREAU.

Number of visitors.—The following table compares the number of visitors during S. 1999 with that of the previous 5 years :—

		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1999.
		₹.	₹.	₹.	₹.	₹.	₹.
Europeans	...	5,444	5,421	5,128	8,367	8,327	11,193
Indians	...	19,274	18,694	22,675	20,925	21,275	7,995
Total	...	24,718	24,115	27,803	29,292	29,602	19,188

The number of visitors during the second half of S. 1998, which are winter months and, therefore, a slack season for visitors, was 1,726, of whom 1,219 were Europeans and 507 Indians. The fall in the number of visitors in S. 1999, as compared with previous years, was due to the transport and other difficulties created by the war.

Facilities for visitors.—A tea shop was constructed at Patni Top and leased out to a contractor. It provides light refreshments and tea to hikers and other casual visitors. A Visitors' Rest House was constructed at Sanasar. The tourist hut at Kokarnag was leased out to a contractor to provide board and lodging to anglers and tourists. The islands of Sona Lank and Rupa Lank in Lake Dal were improved and gardeners-cum-*chowkidars* were engaged to look after them. The tennis courts at Nasim Bagh were improved and big ditches in the camping ground area were filled up. A metalled road was con-

structed across the camping ground to give access to the tennis courts.

Seasonal *chowkidars* were appointed to keep away stray cattle from the visitors' camps in Nasim Bagh and Sonamarg, and pariah dogs in a number of tourists' resorts were dealt with effectively. Seasonal Tourist Bureaus were, as usual, opened at Suchetgarh, Domel, Ganderbal, Pahalgam and Nagin. The Tourist Bureaus at Rawalpindi and Jammu functioned all the year round. Information on almost all matters of interest to visitors was available at the Visitors' Bureau and the Tourist Bureaus. Copies of the tourist map were made available for sale at all the Tourist Bureaus. The Ganderbal-Sonamarg road was completed and opened to motor traffic.

During the second half of S. 1998, the Ski-Club of India held two meetings at Gulmarg. The road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg was kept clear of snow for the benefit of the members of the Club. Transport facilities were provided for transportation of the luggage of the members between Tangmarg and Sonamarg, a Police escort was deputed for watch and ward of the property of the members of the Club and electric light and telephone were provided.

Pilgrimage to Shri Vaishno Devi.—The Deputy Director of the Visitors' Bureau was, as usual, deputed to Katra with the necessary staff to supply information and advice to the visitors to the sacred shrine during the pilgrimage. About 1,25,000 pilgrims visited the shrine in S. 1999, against 60,000 of the preceding year. All possible assistance was given to the pilgrims both at Katra and the railway station at Jammu (Tawi).

Tourist Publicity.—Copies of a pamphlet 'Notes for Visitors to Kashmir' were distributed free of charge to prospective visitors to Kashmir during S. 1999. Coloured posters, illustrated folders and pamphlets were supplied to the authorities of various railways and to shipping companies. Publicity was given to places of interest by the Publicity Department.

Registration of visitors.—The registration of visitors was, as usual, carried out at the customs post at Domel, Suchetgarh and Jammu (Tawi). A list of prominent European and Indian Residents in Kashmir supplemented by fortnightly lists of prominent European and Indian visitors was issued and sold at a nominal price. Copies

were supplied free of charge to certain Government offices and local institutions.

Licensing of House Boats.—Two bathing boats and 85 house boats were licensed in the second half of S. 1998. During S. 1999, 429 house boats and 6 bathing boats were licensed.

Disputes.—During the second half of S. 1998, 168 cases of dispute between the visitors and the motor transport companies, tradesmen and boatmen were instituted. Of these, 90 cases were finally disposed of by arbitration. The number of such cases registered in S. 1999 was 655, of which 207 remained pending at the close of the year.

Judicial.—During the second half of S. 1998, 27 criminal cases were instituted, which were finally disposed of. During S. 1999, 204 criminal cases were instituted and all of these were decided.

Mooring and Camping Sites in *Mufassils*.—The camping and mooring sites at Pahalgam, Nasim Bagh, Ganderbal, Sonamarg and Shadipur, which were under the control of the Department, yielded a rent of Rs. 4,287 during S. 1999.

Registration of Domestic Servants.—Fifty-nine domestic servants for visitors were registered during S. 1999, against 46 in S. 1997-98.

8. METEOROLOGY.

General.—During the second half of S. 1998, the Assistant Chief Observer was deputed to the Aerological Office and Observatory, New Delhi, for undergoing a refresher course in Pilot Balloon observations. The establishment of a Pilot Balloon and current weather observatory at Srinagar and two current weather observatories at Patni Top and Banihal Pass (Tunnel) at a cost of Rs. 23,300 was sanctioned by the Government in S. 1999. Sites for the location of these observatories have been selected. A set of autograph recorders : (a) Hair Hydrograph, (b) Dry Thermometer and (c) Sunshine Recorder, was purchased for the Central Observatory, Srinagar, during the second half of S. 1998, and a Mecrobarograph was purchased during S. 1999. Due to the present international conditions, the supply of meteorological data to certain Government offices, quasi-commercial Depart-

ments and private concerns was stopped. The publication of monthly weather reports and statements of rainfall in the Jammu and Kashmir Government Gazette was discontinued during S. 1999, but reports of weather, rainfall, snowfall and other meteorological data continued to be supplied to the various officers and Departments in and outside the State as before. Special information regarding snowfall with the prevailing weather conditions was telegraphed to the Meteorological Department Headquarters office, Poona.

Observatories.—The number of observatories and rain registering stations during the period under report remained the same as in S. 1997-98 *viz.*, 8 observatories and 45 rain registering stations. Of the latter, 8 were meteorological observatories and 37 purely rain and snowfall recording stations.

Service to aviation.—Daily routine weather observations were telegraphed from Srinagar and Skardu to the Lahore Centre. Besides, 8 hours observations were recorded and wired to New Delhi for forecasting weather conditions to aviation on (1) Jodhpur-Delhi-Jhansi-Allahabad, (2) Rajsamand-Madhusagar-Allahabad, (3) Delhi-Lahore, (4) Delhi-Kalka-Lahore, and (5) Delhi-Bhopal (seasonal), air routes. Similar data, in addition to 17 hours observations were also supplied to the Royal Air Force Meteorologist, Peshawar. Current weather reports were, as usual, supplied to the Royal Air Force, wherever requisitions for such observations were received. With the change in the Indian standard time from the midnight between 31st August and 1st September 1942, timings of observations were fixed at 9 hours local time.

Snowfall.—The snowfall during the second half of S. 1998 was more than double that of the previous winter. In February 1942, it measured 3 feet and $6\frac{1}{10}$ inches when melted and measured as rain. During S. 1999, the first snowfall in the valley was recorded on the 27th November 1942. The snowfall in the valley was light to moderate. The heaviest falls were recorded during the month of January 1943, when it measured 2 feet and $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches in volume and 2.21 inches melted as rain. The heaviest fall was recorded on the 26th January and measured 0.41 inches. The snowfall of the season in S. 1999 was less than half that of the previous season.

Rainfall.—The rainfall statements appended to this Report show the monthly annual and average total rainfall and snowfall melted in water for S. 1999, as recorded at 45 rain recording stations and meteorological observatories in the State. The greatest rain recording stations in the whole State during the year were Sonamarg, Udhampur, Basohli, Ramnagar and Reasi. The least amount of rainfall was recorded at Gilgit, Bunji and Skardu. The total rainfall and snowfall as measured and recorded at Srinagar was 27.22 inches, being above normal by 1.35 inches. At Jammu, the total rainfall measured 45.12 inches, which was 1.90 inches above normal. At Leh it measured 6.45 inches, which was 3.27 inches above normal.

Temperature.—The lowest temperature recorded during the second half of S. 1998 was 1.6° F. in Dras. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded at the Central Observatory, Srinagar, during S. 1999, were 96.6° F. on the 6th July 1942 and 23.2° F. on the 3rd February, 1943 respectively. The annual mean temperature of all the meteorological stations during S. 1999 was 54.8° F. against 55.1° F. of S. 1997-98.

Wind velocity.—The velocities of wind remained variable. The highest records were for Dras—5 miles per hour in the second half of S. 1998 (in October 1941) and 7 miles per hour in S. 1999 (in August 1942). The lowest velocity was also recorded at the same place and was 0 mile per hour.

CHAPTER VI.—SOCIAL SERVICE.

I. EDUCATION.

Number of institutions.—The total number of Government and aided educational institutions in the State at the close of S. 1999 was 1,888, against 1,780 at the close of S. 1997-98. Of these, 1,619 were for boys' education and 269 for girls' education. In addition, there were 4,050 centres for adult literacy and 8 technical schools.

Number of scholars.—The total number of students receiving instruction in the educational institutions in the State at the close of S. 1999 was 1,18,110, as against 1,14,086 at the close of S. 1997-98. The figure does not include 54,987 adults who were under instruction at the close of the year, nor does it include the students under instruction in unaided schools and technical institutions.

Expenditure.—The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 11,50,000 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 26,24,500 for S. 1999.

A.—Boys' Education.

Institutions.—The following table gives the details of educational institutions for boys in S. 1999 as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Kind of institutions.	<i>No. of institutions.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
1. Arts Colleges (Government)*	2	3
2. Oriental Colleges (aided)	1	1
3. High Schools (Government)	15	17
3. High Schools (aided)	18	21
5. Middle Schools including 2 Central Basic Schools (Government).	93	93

*Some girl students also are receiving education in these colleges, which are mainly meant for boys' education. There is no separate college for girls.

Kind of institutions.	<i>No. of institutions.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
6. Middle Schools (aided)	18	18
7. Primary Schools including Basic Schools (Government)	1,025	1,084
8. Primary Schools (aided)	41	59
9. Maktabas and Pathshalas	167 ¹	169
10. Private indigenous schools (elementary)	153	153
11. Training Schools	1	1
Total ...	1,534	1,619

Besides, there were 5 unaided institutions, 3 High Schools and 2 Primary Schools at the close of S. 1999.

Attendance.—The numbers of scholars that attended the boys' educational institutions during the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98, are shown below :—

Kind of institution.	<i>No. of Scholars.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Government Colleges	2,363	2,363	2,458
2. Oriental Colleges (aided)	137	144	115
3. High Schools (Government)	7,302	7,285	7,464
4. „ „ (aided)	4,891	4,655	4,848
5. Middle „ (Government)	18,454	17,698	17,106
6. „ „ (aided)	3,138	3,429	3,160

Kind of institution.	<i>No. of Scholars.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
7. Primary Schools-(Government) ...	48,179	48,629	52,331
8. Primary Schools (aided) ...	3,539	4,004	4,177
9. Maktabas and Pathshalas ...	4,964	4,832	4,743
10. Private indigenous schools (elementary)	2,957	2,957	2,957
11. Training Schools ...	98	...	100
12. Unaided institutions ...	813	...	658
Total	96,835	95,996	1,00,117

Classification of scholars according to communities.—

The following table gives the details of scholars according to communities in S. 1999 as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Name of community.	<i>No. of Scholars.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
1. Hindus { (a) Thakurs ...	4,275	4,972
(b) Non-Thakurs ...	26,795	26,798
2. Muslims ...	59,019	61,571
3. Sikhs ...	3,775	4,071
4. Christians ...	71	68
5. Harijans ...	2,457	1,918
6. Others ...	443	719
Total	96,835	1,00,117

While the increase shown in the number of Muslim and Sikh scholars is satisfactory, the number of scholars

from the Harijan community has shown a decrease. This is attributable to the war, which has brought certain types of employment to the very doors of the poor.

College education.—In accordance with the orders of the Government on the report of the Committee appointed in S. 1997-98 to suggest ways and means for reorganization of higher education in the State, the former S. P. College was bifurcated into the Sri Pratap Intermediate College and the Amar Singh Degree College with effect from the 17th Bhadon S. 1999 (1st September 1942). The number of colleges thus rose to 3 from 2 of S. 1997-98. This necessitated increase in the staff also.

The number of students in the S. P. Intermediate College at the close of S. 1999 was 1,133, against 1,120 in the Intermediate classes of the former S. P. College in S. 1997-98. The number of students in the Amar Singh Degree College was 520. In the P. W. College, the number of students rose to 805 from 694 of S. 1997-98. Of the total number of 2,458 students in all the three colleges, 1,770 were Hindus, 592 Muslims, 91 Sikhs, 2 Christians and 3 others. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 10,769 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 19,058 for S. 1999. The former includes Rs. 3,595 and the latter Rs. 4,492 given as stipends to teachers under training at the Prince of Wales College, Jammu.

The following table shows the university results of the colleges in various university examinations:—

	S. P. College, Srinagar.				P. W. College, Jammu.		
Class.	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Pass per- centage.	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Pass per- centage.	
B. A.	...	179	75	41.9	63	47	74.5
B. Sc.	...	13	11	84.6	14	7	50.0
F. A.	...	285	171	60.0	121	77	63.6
F. Sc.	...	93	61	65.6	49	30	61.0
B. T.	31	28	90.3

During the period under report, a library for the benefit of boarders was started in the hostel attached to the P. W. College, Jammu. For the library of the newly started Amar Singh Degree College, Srinagar, 2,763 books were transferred from the S. P. College. Besides, a special grant of Rs. 5,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,200 was sanctioned for purchase of books for this library. In the P. W. College, Jammu, a Students' Hindustani library was started.

The S. P. College magazine, the *Pratap*, the P. W. College magazine, the *Tawi*, and the P. W. College Weekly continued to appear during the period under report. The Amar Singh Degree College started its own magazine, the *Lalla Rookh*.

The physical education of students continued to receive due attention and the college teams participated in the university tournaments. The University athletic shield was won by the S. P. College, Srinagar.

In social service also, the students of the colleges took keen interest. The Mutual Benefit Societies did good work and the Rovers saved several persons from being drowned.

Secondary education.—The total number of students that were sent up for the Matriculation Examination from various schools during the period under report was 2,058. Of these, 1,322 belonged to Kashmir Province and 736 to Jammu Province. The number that came out successful was 1,320.

Primary education.—The working of the Compulsory Primary Education Act was examined by a committee during the period under report, and measures were devised to stop all chances of leakage. A scheme was introduced in certain areas as an experimental measure under which the parents have been given the option of sending their children to school, but once they have been sent there, they have to be retained there till they pass either the 5th Class or the age of compulsion.

Vocabulary for simple Urdu.—It will be recalled that in S. 1996-97, His Highness' Government issued orders to the effect that "Simple Urdu" should be the common medium of instruction in the elementary schools and that pupils should be left free to elect to learn their subjects through this language, either in the Persian or in the *devanagiri* script. During the

period under report, a draft vocabulary for Simple Urdu was prepared with the help of Dr. Raghuvira of the International Academy of Indian Culture and referred to a Committee, which included a number of scholars and linguists. The Committee after making a very patient examination of Dr. Raghuvira's draft submitted a report with an improved and much enlarged vocabulary for the common medium of instruction, and the Government approved the vocabulary as finally accepted by the Committee.

Refresher courses.—The Teachers' Refresher courses, were conducted with increased efficiency during the period under report. In addition to the Primary Teachers' Refresher Courses, special courses were organized for graduates and Head Masters of Middle Schools.

Training of Teachers.—The B. T. Class attached to the P. W. College, Jammu, continued to do good work. It has attained a standard of work which, on the whole, compares favourably with that in other training colleges.

Adult Education.—The number of adult literacy centres went down from 4,253 in S. 1997-98 to 4,050 towards the close of S. 1999, but the number of adults examined and certified as literate rose to 27,911 from 23,109 in S. 1997-98. There were 89 centres in the frontier *illaqas* and these turned out 501 adult literates. There were about 300 adult literacy centres for women; the number of adult women made literate in S. 1999 was 1,457. The total number of adults under instruction in S. 1999 was 54,987, against 61,880 of S. 1997-98.

To the 380 adult libraries that were in existence at the close of S. 1997-98, 100 were added during the period under report, which raised the total to 480. The number of books issued was 2,87,782 against 1,28,170 of S. 1997-98. About 47,000 readers were got printed in Urdu, *devanagri* and Gurmukhi for free distribution to adults under instruction. To attract public attention in greater measure, a visual and graphic approach to adult education has been initiated. About 9,000 charts imparting useful information and written in easy and simple language were purchased during the period under report for distribution to adult centres.

B.—Girls' Education.

Institutions.—The details of educational institutions for girls during S. 1999, as compared with S. 1997-98 are given below :—

Kind of institutions.	<i>No. of institutions.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
1. High Schools (Government) ...	3	3
2. High Schools (aided) ...	2	2
3. Middle Schools (Government) ...	29	31
4. Middle Schools (aided) ...	12	12
5. Primary Schools (Government) ...	177	195
6. Primary Schools (aided) ...	13	16
7. Maktabas and Pathshalas ...	8	8
8. Training Schools ...	2	2
Total ...	246	269

Attendance.—The numbers of scholars reading in the girls' schools are shown below .—

Kind of institutions.	<i>No. of Scholars.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
1. High Schools (Government) ...	969	1,066
2. High Schools (aided) ...	552	624
3. Middle Schools (Government) ...	4,020	4,494

Kind of institutions.	<i>No. of Scholars.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
4. Middle Schools (aided) ...	1,797	1,816
5. Primary Schools (Government) ...	8,703	8,449
6. Primary Schools (aided) ...	818	1,213
7. Maktabas and Pathshalas ...	334	264
8. Training Schools ...	58	67
Total ...	17,251	17,993

Classification of scholars according to communities.—

The details of scholars according to communities, attending the girls' schools are shown below :—

Name of community.	<i>No. of Scholars.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
1. Hindus { Thakurs ...	602	1,873
Non-Thakurs ...	8,119	6,588
2. Muslims ...	7,006	7,676
3. Sikhs ...	1,286	1,414
4. Christians ...	20	68
5. Others ...	218	374
Total ...	17,251	17,993

Staff.—The number of teachers working in the Government Primary schools, excluding those teaching the Holy Quran, was 269. This gives an average of about 31 students per teacher against 33 students per teacher in S. 1997-98. Out of the total number of 195 Government Primary schools, 132 were single-teacher Primary schools. During the period under report, a comparatively larger number of qualified candidates came forward for the posts of Primary school teachers. A large number of trained teachers was also available for employment in the Department.

Training of teachers.—Of the 43 candidates who appeared in the J. V. Examination in S. 1997-98, 12 passed, and of the 10 teachers who appeared in the S. V. Examination, 7 passed. In S. 1999, 46 candidates appeared in the J. V. Examination and 10 in the S. V. Examination. Of the former, 28 came out successful; the results of the latter were awaited at the close of S. 1999.

Scholarships.—Details of scholarships granted to the scholars in girls' educational institutions during the period under report are given below:—

Particulars.			S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
General merit and poverty	...	...	6,228	3,144	6,240
Rajputs	...	...	800	400	800
Scheduled classes	...	...	800	400	800
Karansinghji scholarships	...	...	10,656	5,328	10,656
Widows	...	...	7,380	2,880	7,380
Orphanage	...	...	504	252	558
Total			26,368	12,404	26,434

Besides, 7 post-matric. scholarships of Rs. 40 per month each were granted for education in India.

Refresher courses.—Refresher courses were held in Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag, Shopian and Muzaffarabad. All the local teachers attended the courses. Some teachers of the boys' educational institutions also participated in the courses.

Results.—During the period under report, 52 girls appeared in the Matriculation Examination and 44 passed. The number that appeared in the Middle Standard Examination was 567. Of these, 285 came out successful.

Craft work.—Special attention was paid to the development of craft work in the institutions for girls' education. One teacher was deputed to the Technical School at Jammu for training in spinning. Steps to start basic training in certain schools remained under contemplation.

C.—Technical Education.

No. of institutions and enrolment.—The number of technical schools continued to be 8 as in S. 1997-98. The smithy class at Bhadarwah failed to attract attendance, and was transferred to the school at Baramulla, where a weaving class was also opened. The total enrolment in all the technical schools at the close of S. 1999 was 319 against 402 in S. 1997-98, and was made up of 188 Muslims, 102 Hindus, 5 Sikhs and 24 others. Carpentry was the most popular class with 64 students, then came weaving, embroidery and utensil-making and basket-making.

Results.—During the period under report, 250 students sat for the annual examination, and of these 223 passed, giving a pass percentage of 87.5. Twelve students applied for appearing in the City and Guild of London Institute Examination, but owing to delay in mail delivery, none could appear.

Scholarships.—An amount of Rs. 4,628 was provided in the budget for award of scholarships during the period under report. Of this, Rs. 3,201 were actually utilized.

D.—Scout Movement.

No. of Scouts.—The total number of scouts of all kinds in different parts of the State during the period under report, was 5,788.

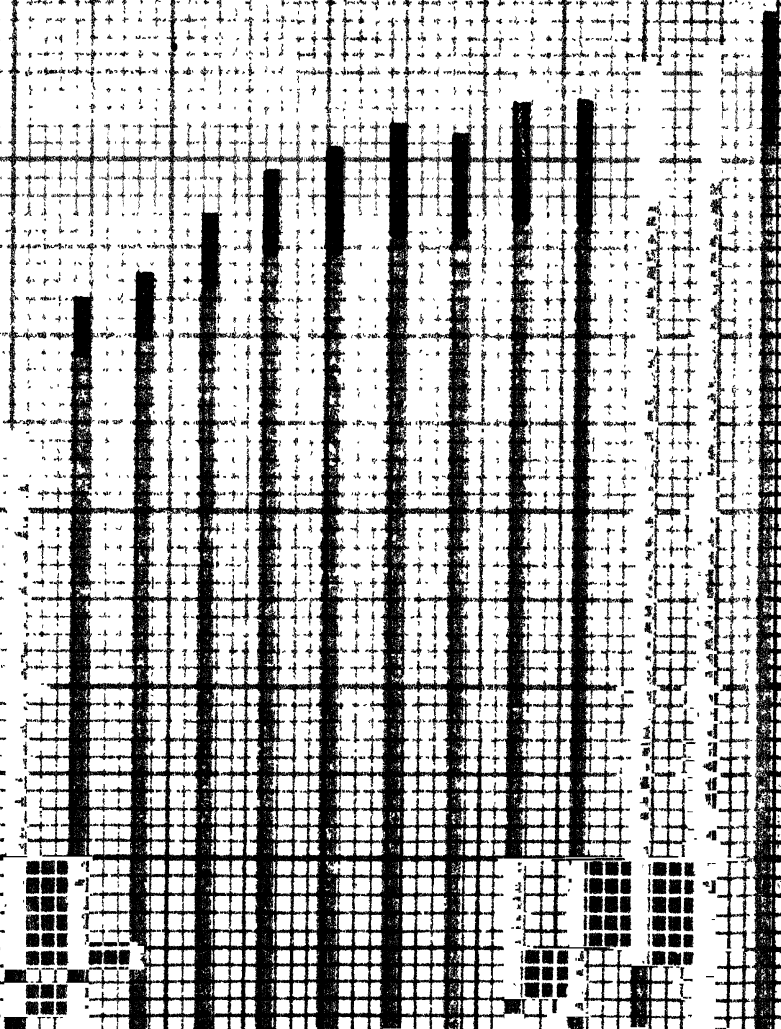
Camps.—The number of training courses and service camps held during the period under report was 13 and the

Graph showing number of birds banded during the 1961-62 season

SCALE = 250 FOR 1 INCH

BOYS

GIRLS

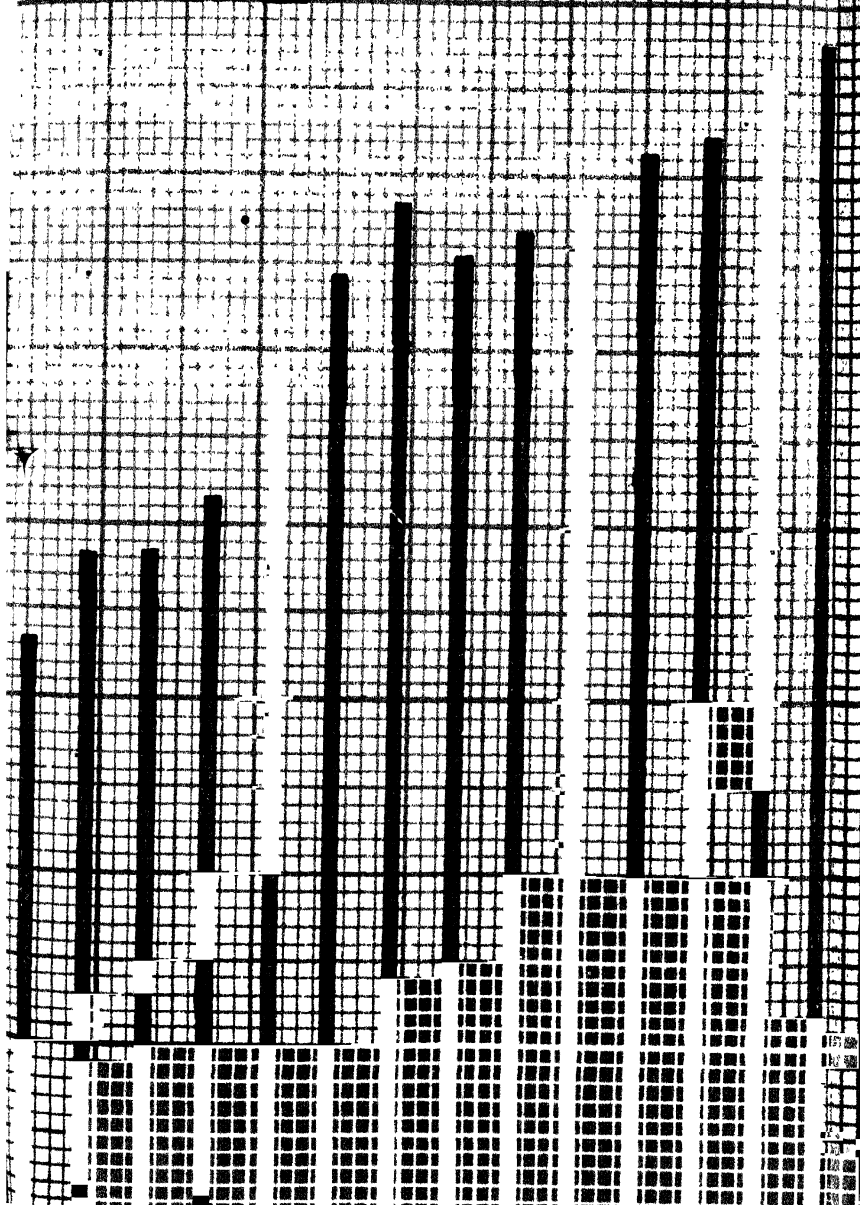


Graph showing number of Scholars in Educational Institutions, during the last 17 years.

SCALE=15,000 FOR 1 INCH

BOYS

GIRLS

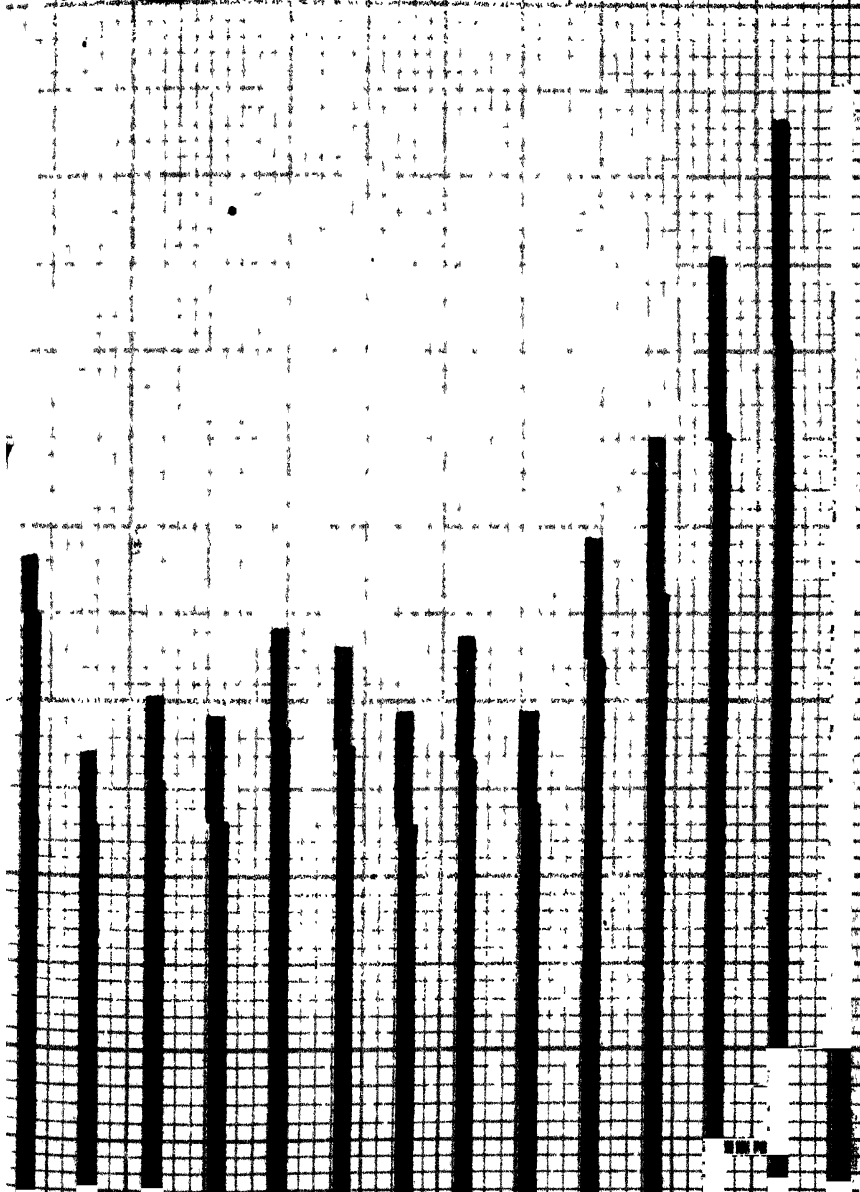


Graph showing grants in aid to Educational Institutions during the last 16 years.

SCALE = RS.30,000 FOR 1 INCH.

BOYS

GIRLS

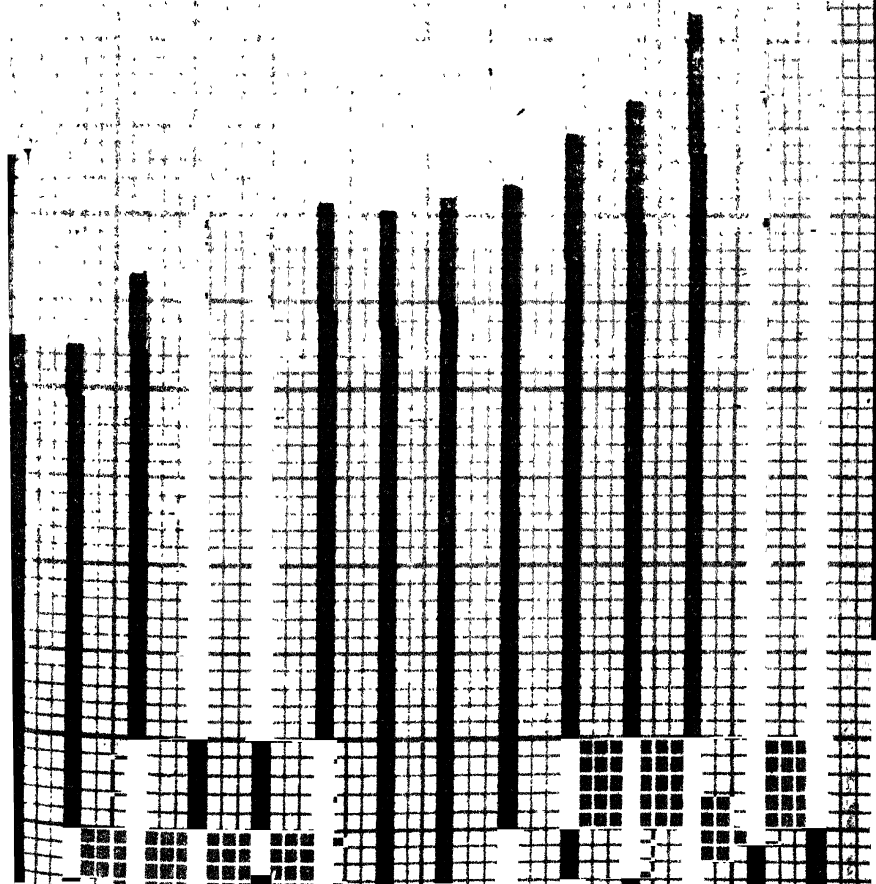


Comparing expenditure on Recreation
during the last 15 years

SCALE = RS. 400,000 FOR 1 INCH

BOYS

GIRLS



number of campers who took part in these was 406. Forty-eight cub-masters, 72 scoutmasters, 72 scouts, 64 patrol leaders, 28 teachers of the B. T. Class and 50 teachers of the Teachers' Training School, Srinagar, received training in scouting. In Kashmir Province, a camp was held for training in the National Service Badge and another for training in war service activities. These camps were the first of their kind held in the State. Two teachers qualified themselves for the National Service Badge.

Rallies.—Six scout and cub rallies were held during the period under report at Anantnag, Muzaffarabad, Baramulla, Sopore and Srinagar, and 136 scouters, 741 scouts and 868 cubs attended them.

Social service.—The scouts rendered valuable service to the pilgrims to Sri Amarnath and to people gathered together at festivals at other places. A number of cases of life-saving by the scouts was also reported.

2. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Both the public libraries, the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu, and the Sri Pratap Singh Library, Srinagar, remained under the control of the Director of Education during the period under report.

The total number of books in stock at the close of S. 1999 was 16,279 in the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu, against 15,787 of S. 1997-98. The number in the Sri Pratap Singh Library, Srinagar, was 13,141 against 12,486 of S. 1997-98. The amount spent on the purchase of new books during the period under report was Rs. 3,810—Rs. 1,910 for the former and Rs. 1,900 for the latter.

Below are shown the numbers of books issued to the members on loan and to the public for study in the reading rooms attached to the libraries during S. 1999 as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Name of Library.	<i>Books issued on loan.</i>		<i>Books issued for study in the reading rooms.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
1. Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu	6,306	6,454	1,330	1,300
2. Sri Pratap Singh Library, Srinagar.	12,409	16,733	6,027	1,402
Total	...	18,715	7,357	2,702

The Sri Ranbir Library subscribed for 30 newspapers and periodicals, and the Sri Pratap Singh Library for 59, during the period under report.

The number of registered members in both the libraries is on the increase; in the case of the Sri Pratap Singh Library it was 2,206 at the close of S. 1999, against 1,770 at the close of S. 1997-98.

A site has tentatively been selected and a plan prepared for the construction of a suitable building for the Sri Pratap Singh Library, Srinagar.

3. ARCHAEOLOGY, RESEARCH AND MUSEUM DEPARTMENTS.

Archaeology.—Excavation at Tapar, a village 22 miles from Srinagar, was conducted in S. 1999 at a cost of Rs. 1,300. It resulted in exposing, for the first time, the site of the ancient Pratapapura, a township built by Maharaja Pratapaditya of the Karkuta dynasty, father of the famous King Lalitaditya. His first and foremost structure, a temple of Vishnu in its plinth measuring 60'-6" on each side was partially unearthed, together with the plinth of an enclosure wall partly of stone and partly wooden.

The tombs of (1) Sultan Renchan Shah, (2) Sultan Shah Mir, (3) Sultan Ala-ud-Din, (4) Sultan Qutab-ud-Din, (5) Sultan Adam Khan, (6) Sultan Fateh Shah, (7) Behaqi Begum and (8) Kh. Mohd. Azam Dedamari, were taken under Government protection. Urgent repairs were carried out in them.

The departmental photographer took 41 photographs during the period under report.

Research.—During the period under report, the Persian books *Tarikh-i-Rashidi*, *Dewan-i-Hubbi* and *Dewan-i-Diari* and the last portion of the Sanskrit book *Ishvara-Vivrittivimarshini* were copied out. *Devi Namavilas*, Gilgit manuscripts Vol. II and I. P. *Vivrittivimarshini* Vol. II were published and the *Somashambhu*, the *Ramakanthi* on the Bhagvatgita and *Vamakeshvara Matavivarana* were printed. *Balabhodhini* and *Balabhodhininyasa* remained under preparation. Certain standard works of research and archaeological interest were acquired for the departmental libraries by purchase or presentation. Research publications were supplied free

of cost to certain institutions and offices both within and outside the State.

Museum.—The Government Museum at Srinagar remained open throughout the period under report, except on Thursdays and Gazetted holidays. The number of visitors went up to about 1,50,000. Rare specimens such as old embroidered *chogas* and coins were acquired for the Museum. A birchbark sheet, containing an agreement on a dispute over movable and immovable property was also acquired.

4. MEDICAL AID.

General.—The most noteworthy feature of the Medical Department during the period under report was the completion of two modern hospital buildings, the Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital at Jammu and the Karan Singh Hospital at Mirpur. The former was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,08,741 and the latter at a cost of Rs. 77,876.

The Medical Department was reorganized with the object of extending its range and the quality of its service to the people, and educating the masses in the laws of the preservation of health, sanitation and hygiene. The Director has now two Deputies, one of whom is in charge of the Public Health Department and an Assistant for Indian medicine. The latter is required to maintain effective supervision on the work of subsidized Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners and the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries maintained by the Government.

The five-year scheme to subsidize Allopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners which had been started in S. 1994-95 proved very popular. A proposal for continuance of the scheme for a further period of five years, with some improvement in the status and the grant of practitioners, was under the consideration of the Government at the close of the period under report.

Institutions.—During the period under report, the King Edward Memorial Zenana Hospital, Jammu, was amalgamated with the General Hospital at Jammu and the combined hospital was housed in the newly opened Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital. Similarly the Zenana Hospital at Mirpur was amalgamated with the

general dispensary there and the combined hospital was housed in the newly opened Karan Singh Hospital. A new dispensary was opened during the second half of S. 1998 and 12 more subsidized dispensaries were opened during S. 1999. The total number of institutions maintained by the Government including the Ayurvedic dispensary and the Unani dispensary at Jammu, at the close of S. 1999, was thus 92. The number of subsidized dispensaries at the close of S. 1999 was 70 against 58 at the close of S. 1997-98. In addition to these, there were the well-equipped Mission hospitals, 4 in number, and the Kashmir National Hospital and Maternity Home. These five institutions are in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government.

Patients treated.—The following table will give a general idea of the work done in the Medical institutions in the State during the period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Particulars.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
<hr/>			
1. No. of patients treated in institutions wholly maintained by the Government, including the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries at Jammu—			
(a) Out door 	17,54,005	6,77,762	14,98,755
(b) Indoor 	10,299	4,425	10,329
2. No. of operations performed in the institutions wholly maintained by Government—			
(a) Major 	3,636	2,018	4,627
(b) Minor 	75,585	29,128	63,662
3. No of patients treated in the subsidized dispensaries.	88,064	1,26,918	1,50,637
4. No. of operations performed in the subsidized dispensaries—			
(a) Major 	3	...	...
(b) Minor 	3,498	937	1,238

Particulars.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
<hr/>			
5. No. of patients treated in the aided hospitals—			
(a) Outdoor	71,882	30,305	89,413
(b) Indoor	4,835	1,863	5,253
6. No. of operations performed in the aided hospitals—			
(a) Major	1,177	501	1,317
(b) Minor	7,981	3,501	7,875

Treatment in Government Hospitals.

Outdoor patients.—The following table shows the number of outdoor patients treated in different Government hospitals during the period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Hospitals.	<i>No. of patients.</i>			<i>Daily average.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Saddar Hospital, Srinagar.	84,941	33,481	75,394	558.14	393.95	350.58
2. Saddar Hospital, Jammu.	94,399	40,950	*75,355	511.48	491.60	466.84
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar.	1,16,401	41,094	91,401	370.20	268.56	292.01
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu	16,969	4,450	*....	46.49	57.09	....

*The work done in the Saddar Hospital, Jammu in S. 1999 includes the work done in the K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu in that year.

Indoor patients.—The statement given below shows the indoor work done in the hospitals during the period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Hospitals.	<i>No. of beds available.</i>		<i>No. of patients.</i>		<i>Daily average.</i>			
	Second half S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98	Second half 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Saddar Hospital, Sri- nagar.	60	60	2,407	994	2,416	92.91	85.40	86.65
2. Saddar Hospital, Jammu.	50	110	1,565	920	*2,354	55.50	54.86	89.74
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar.	95	95	2,251	853	2,069	104.90	77.06	92.54
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospi- tal, Jammu.	60	..	680	372	*..	19.02	22.60	..

The following table shows how the patients admitted in the hospitals were disposed of :—

Hospitals.	Cured.		Relieved.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining.		Total.		Percentage cured.	
	Second half of S. 1998.	1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Sadder Hospital, Sinagar.	449	1,561	376	578	63	89	23	82	83	106	994	2,416	45.17	64.61
2. Sadder Hospital, Jammu.	786	*1,907	68	*265	30	*121	36	*61	..	*..	920	2,354	85.43	*81.43
3. D.J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar.	636	1,675	73	222	12	19	42	81	90	72	853	2,069	74.70	89.60
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu.	267	*....	61	*..	42	*..	2	*..	..	*..	372	....	71.77	*....

*See foot note on page 199

Surgical work.—The following table shows the surgical work done in the Government hospitals as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Hospitals.	<i>Major Operations.</i>			<i>Minor Operations.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Saddar Hospital Srinagar.	768	210	841	2,376	480	2,137
2. Saddar Hospital, Jammu.	387	350	*774	4,289	1,908	*2,930
3. D. J. Zeznana Hospital, Srinagar.	520	213	518	6,729	2,902	5,443
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu.	81	7	*.....	217	81	*.....

X-Ray.—The number of X-rays taken in the hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar was 479 and 230 respectively in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,097 and 594 respectively in S. 1999, against 895 and 368 respectively in S. 1997-98.

Treatment of dental diseases.—The number of patients treated for dental diseases was 6,086 in the Saddar Hospital at Srinagar and 7,129 in the Saddar Hospital at Jammu in the second half of S. 1998, and 13,446 and 14,557 respectively in S. 1999, against 11,491 and 14,563 respectively in S. 1997-98. The details of the surgical work done under this head are shown below :—

Particulars.	<i>Jammu.</i>			<i>Kashmir.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Cleanings	118	23	57	1,085	30	13,717
Stoppings	642	476	886	47	541	110
Extractions	2,884	1,321	2,623	6,334	3,293	7,195
Miscellaneous	10,919	5,309	10,991	4,025	2,312	4,990
Total	14,563	7,129	14,557	11,491	6,176	26,012

*See foot note on page 199.

Anti-rabic work.—The number of cases treated in the anti-rabic centres attached to the hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu was 112 and 197 respectively in the second half of S. 1998 and 273 and 331 respectively in S. 1999, against 345 and 235 respectively in S. 1997-98.

Treatment in Dispensaries.

Treatment of patients.—The following table shows the work done in the dispensaries during the period under report :—

Particulars.	<i>Kashmir Province.</i>		<i>Jammu Province.</i>	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Outdoor patients treated	... 2,68,631	6,33,948	2,89,156	6,22,657
Indoor patients treated	... 525	1,540	761	1,950
Major operations performed	... 881	1,875	357	619
Minor operations performed	... 13,866	32,732	9,887	20,420
Daily average indoor	... 18.65	24.94	43.68	56.50
Daily average outdoor	... 1,387.72	2,500.85	2,270.70	2,805.44

The following table shows the disposal of indoor patients in the dispensaries during the period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Particulars.	<i>Kashmir Province.*</i>			<i>Jammu Province.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Cured	... 1,050	381	1,124	1,261	500	1,372
Relieved	... 279	77	191	391	172	396
Discharged	... 83	24	81	96	56	128
Died	... 56	21	55	48	31	45
Remaining	... 17	22	89	...	2	8
Total	... 1,485	525	1,540	1,796	761	1,950

*The figures for Kashmir include those treated in the dispensaries in Ladakh district, Astore and Bunji.

Venereal diseases.—The work done by the venereal dispensaries during the period under report is shown below :—

Particulars.	<i>No. of cases treated.*</i>	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Syphilis	268	279
Gonorrhoea	72	137
Leprosy	3	9
Malaria	493	922
Other diseases	2,247	3,638
Total	3,083	4,985

The two venereal dispensaries with headquarters at Dudu and Thial which had been sanctioned by the Government for a period of three years only by debit to the Silver Jubilee Fund, were abolished at the end of Bhadon S. 1999. This accounts for decrease in the number of cases treated in the venereal dispensaries in S. 1999.

Aided Hospitals.

There were 5 hospitals receiving grant-in-aid from the Government during the period under report. These were :—(1) E. N. Hospital, Rainawari, (2) St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla, (3) C. M. S. Zenana Hospital, Anantnag, (4) Kashmir Mission Hospital, Srinagar, and (5) Kashmir National Hospital and Maternity Home. The last was first started in S. 1996 in a hired building and is the first medical institution of its kind started by any local body of men in the State so far. In April 1942, a new building for the hospital was constructed. The opening ceremony of the building was performed by Shri Yuvaraj Bahadur in August 1942. The Government sanctioned grant-in-aid for this institution with effect from Katik S. 1998. The work done in the aided hospitals is shown below :—

*These figures are included in the table under treatment of patients given above.

<i>E. N. Hospital, St. Joseph Hospital, C. M. S. Zenana Hos- Kashmir Mission Koshmir National</i> <i>Rainawari. Baranulla. pital, Anantnag. Hospital, Srinagar. Hospital and</i> <i>Maternity Home.</i>										
No. of beds available	S. 1998		S. 1999		S. 1998		S. 1999		S. 1998	
	Second half of	1999	Second half of	1999	Second half of	1998	Second half of	1999	Second half of	1998
..	64	64	74	74	25	25	170	170	40	40
No. of patients treated:—										
(a) Indoor	570	1,156	291	719	281	71	857	2,516	145	581
(b) Outdoor	3,963	8,143	12,202	33,014	7,454	66,943	5,034	12,333	9,106	28,469
Total ..	4,533	9,299	12,493	33,733	7,735	67,014	5,891	14,849	9,251	29,050
No. of operations performed:—										
(a) Major	133	287	12	26	88	246	624	110	323	
(b) Minor	1,760	2,335	65	267	244	3,253	1,021	3,577	655	1,449
Total ..	1,893	2,622	77	293	301	3,341	1,267	4,201	765	1,772

Epidemics.

During the second half of S. 1998, the State remained immune from epidemic diseases. In S. 1999, however, there occurred cases of typhus in Khurhama and other villages in the Lolab valley. The infection spread to certain villages in Hamial area (Handwara Tehsil) and to Baramulla Tehsil. The disease soon assumed an epidemic form and the infection spread to Poonch, Uri and Chattergul. A few cases were imported into Srinagar also, but these were immediately isolated. The disease appeared in an epidemic form in certain places in Kishtwar Tehsil and the neighbourhood of Banihal.

To control the disease, immediate steps were taken by the District Medical Officers. The Deputy Director of Medical Services, Public Health, was deputed to the affected area to organize an effective anti-typhus campaign. The Director of Medical Services also made an extensive tour in these areas. Anti-typhus camps, delousing centres, check posts etc., were established. Preventive measures were intensified and additional staff of medical officers, compounders and disinfectors was engaged to combat the disease. The measures adopted by the Department proved a success and the disease was brought under control within a very short time. In all, there were up to the end of S. 1999, 1,050 cases, of which 269 proved fatal.

Malaria, which prevailed in certain parts of Jammu Province, was attended to as usual. Quinine was distributed. A special preparation to cure the disease was also prepared and distributed among various dispensaries.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases of the respiratory system that was treated in the tuberculosis dispensaries at Srinagar and Jammu was 20,467 during the second half of S. 1998 and 32,630 in S. 1999. Of the former, 564 and of the latter 1,242, were cases of tuberculosis. The percentage of mortality was 2.82 in Srinagar and 14.16 in Jammu during the second half of S. 1998, and 5.56 and 17.6 respectively in S. 1999.

The number of new cases admitted in the different institutions of the T. B. Department and their disposal

is shown below :—

Particulars.	<i>Government Sanatorium Tangmarg.</i>		<i>T. B. Hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu.</i>	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Number of beds available	80	80	36	36
2. Number of new cases ...	38	170	123	281
3. Number of old cases ...	52	25	33	38
Total of 2 & 3 ...	90	195	156	319
4. Cured	1	2	...	...
5. Relieved ...	22	110	45	109
6. Discharged otherwise	42	35	62	141
7. Died ...	...	2	11	41
8. Under treatment ...	25	46	38	28
Total of 4 to 8 ...	90	195	156	319

The numbers of examinations performed in the laboratories attached to the institutions for treatment of tuberculosis were 3,309 in the second half of S. 1998 and 8,350 in S. 1999, against 7,336 in S. 1997-98. The numbers of operations performed were 277 major and 690 minor in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,058 major and 1,462 minor in S. 1999.

Vital Statistics.

The births and deaths during the period under

report, as compared with S. 1997-98, were as follows :—

Part ulars.	<i>Total No. Registered.</i>			<i>Rate per mille.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.

KASHMIR PROVINCE. POPULATION=20,40,183.

Births	...	56,237	25,091	55,459	28.97	27.18
Deaths	...	39,879	18,383	47,151	20.54	23.11

JAMMU PROVINCE. POPULATION=19,81,433.

Births	...	47,850	20,550	48,082	30.9	24.26
Deaths	...	29,435	13,140	35,260	19.0	17.79

Vaccination.

The following table shows the primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Province.	<i>Primary Vaccination.</i>			<i>Re-vaccination.</i>		
	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Kashmir	... 61,281	24,336	63,801	30,925	7,924	15,975
Jammu	... 47,153	32,229	37,368	30,440	18,590	24,929

Medico-Legal Work.

As many as 76 examinations were performed during the second half of S. 1998 and 187 in S. 1999, in the laboratories in connection with medico-legal work, against 222 such examinations in S. 1997-98. The number of cases of human poisoning dealt with during S. 1999 was 36, of which 20 proved fatal. The post-mortems performed

and the cases of simple and greivous hurts examined are shown below :—

Particulars.				S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999
Post-mortems	...	...	...	202	59	185
Grievous hurts	...	...	...	146	23	135
Simple „	...	...	...	2,245	393	1,536
Other cases	...	...	...	190	33	80

Work in Laboratories.

The number of examinations performed in the Chemical Laboratory, Jammu, was 3,215 in the second half of S. 1998 and 6,268 in S. 1999, against 5,804 in S. 1997-98. Of the former, 76 examinations were performed in connection with medico-legal cases and 2,393 in connection with pathological specimens. Of the latter, 187 pertained to medico-legal cases. At the Bacteriological Laboratory Srinagar, 24,921 samples of water and a number of samples of urine and milk, were examined during the second half of S. 1998, and 41 samples of water, 2,076 samples of milk and 6 samples of urine were examined in S. 1999.

Leper Asylums.

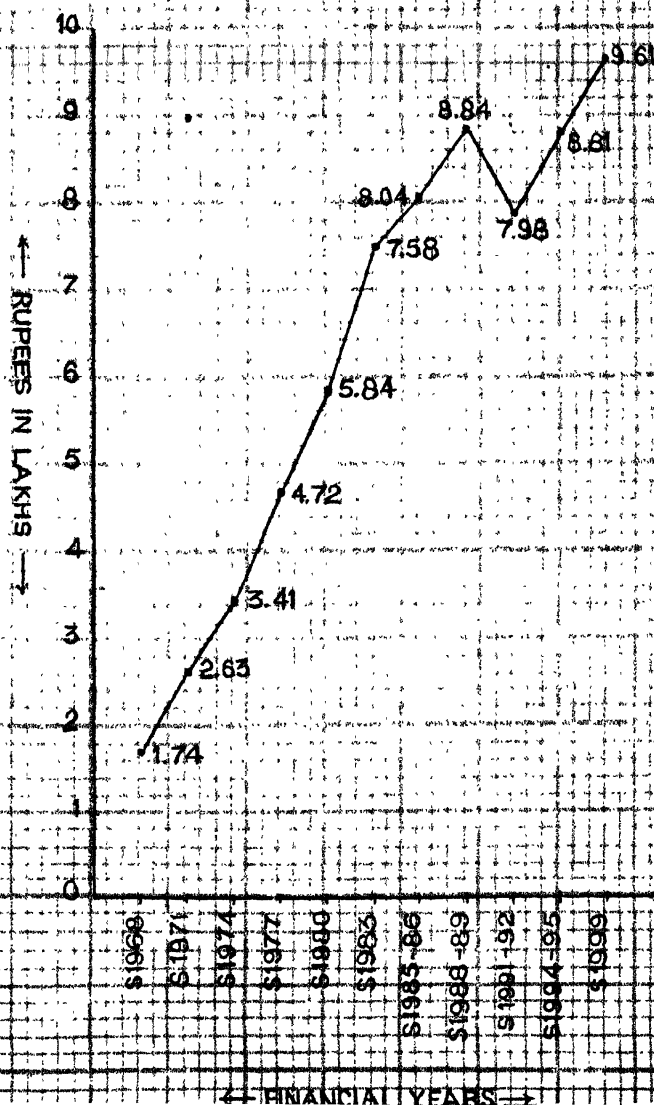
Srinagar Asylum.—The second half of S. 1998 opened with 150 patients in the Leper Asylum. During S. 1999, 115 new patients were admitted. Of the total, 115 were discharged or left voluntarily, 8 died and 142 remained in the asylum at the close of S. 1999.

Jammu Asylum.—S. 1999 opened with 20 inmates in this asylum and 23 new patients were admitted during the year, bringing the total to 43. Of these, 21 were discharged, one died and 21 remained in the asylum at the close of S. 1999.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 4,10,800 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 9,60,900 in S. 1999, against Rs. 8,83,400 in S. 1997-98.

Graph showing increase in the Expenditure on the Medical Department in the State, during the last 32 years.



CHAPTER VII.—FINANCE, INCOME-TAX, ETC.

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Below are the final figures of receipts and expenditure of the State for the period under report :—

Receipts.

Head.	<i>Amount.</i>	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	34,66,600	55,68,600
2. Customs	33,88,900	67,30,400
3. Forests	31,67,500	83,63,900
4. Excise	2,09,600	4,26,400
5. Grazing	3,16,900	3,45,000
6. Stamps	3,37,600	7,96,800
7. Income-Tax	1,55,300	4,82,000
8. State Property in British India ..	40,600	1,25,300
9. Interest	46,000	2,71,700
10. Administration of Justice ...	81,400	2,32,500
11. Jails	9,600	43,000
12. Police	16,700	49,700
13. Minor Departments	35,500	1,10,000
14. Education	41,400	84,800
15. Medical	4,300	11,600
16. Industrial Administration ...	5,500	25,600
17. Agriculture	27,300	1,03,500

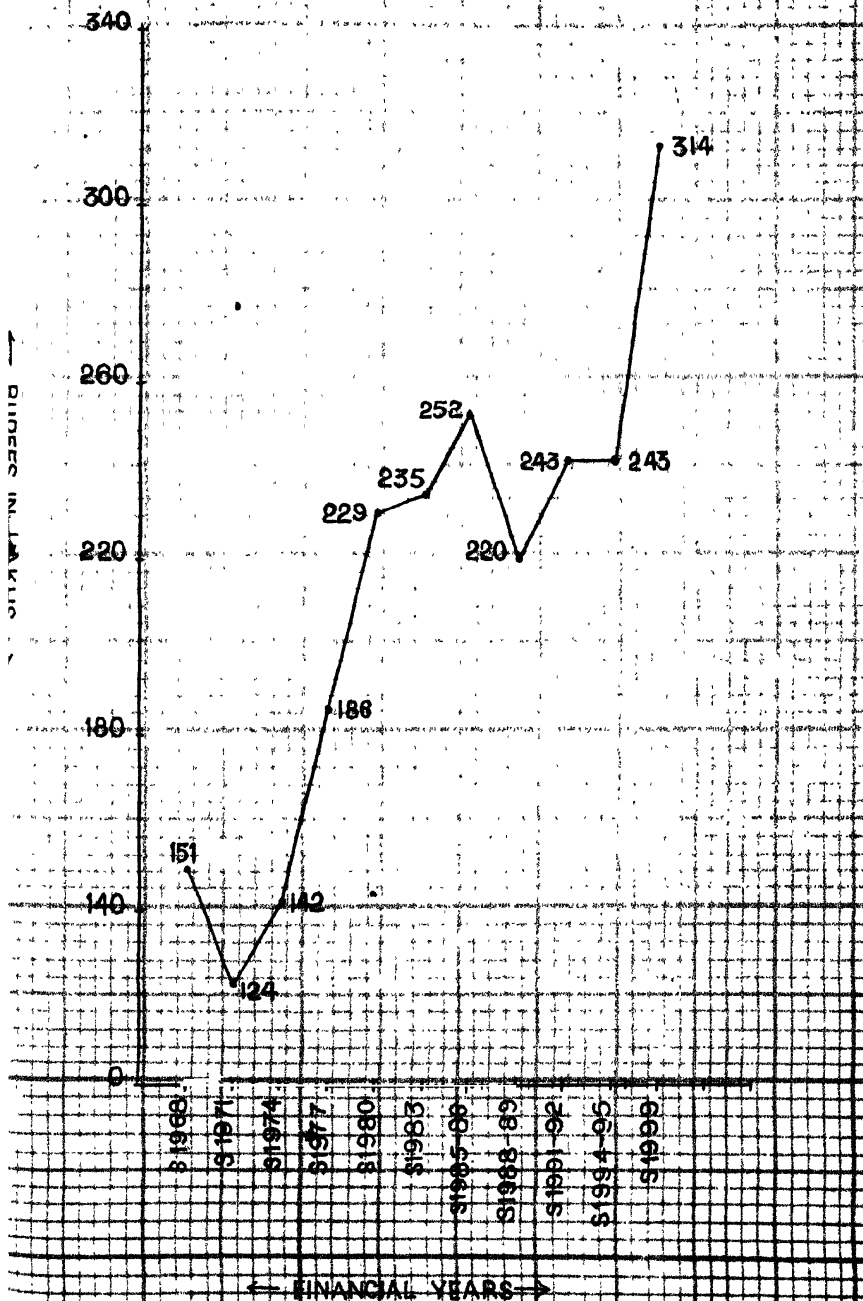
Head.	<i>Amount.</i>	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.
18. Public Works	5,58,500	12,44,900
19. Sericulture	6,78,000	41,91,100*
20. Electricity	3,05,300	7,19,700
21. Telegraphs	63,900	1,64,400
22. Irrigation	3,82,100	6,44,500
23. Railways	19,500	53,000
34. Army	61,100	1,80,700
25. Stationery and Printing	80,200	1,67,000
26. Miscellaneous	1,12,700	2,49,400
27. Industrial Schemes	2,48,100*
Total	1,38,60,100	3,13,85,500

Expenditure.

Head.	<i>Amount.</i>	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
1. Land Revenue	3,64,400	8,11,700
2. Customs and Excise	1,75,500	5,07,900
3. Forests	8,80,300	20,18,300
4. Income Tax	23,700	50,900
5. Interest	46,300	5,41,900

*The figure for Industrial schemes (Head 27) for S. 1999 is included in Sericulture (Head 19).

Graph showing increase in the Revenue of the State, in approximate lakhs of rupees, during the last 32 years.



Head.	<i>Amount.</i>	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.
6. His Highness' Civil List ...	11,90,800	26,31,800
7. State Departments ...	3,77,400	12,85,800
8. General Administration ...	7,46,700	15,84,100
9. Administration of Justice ...	2,34,400	5,13,700
10. Jails ...	82,900	1,86,400
11. Police ...	6,62,900	15,39,100
12. Political ...	19,400	51,000
13. Miscellaneous Departments ...	52,300	64,200
14. Education ...	11,50,000	26,24,500
15. Medical ...	4,10,800	9,60,900
16. Industrial Administration ...	70,700	1,48,900
17. Agriculture and Horticulture ...	84,400	1,88,300
18. Civil Veterinary ...	61,500	1,58,700
19. Co-operative Department ...	62,500	1,33,400
20. Panchayats and Rural Uplift ...	1,03,300	2,72,700
21. Roads and Buildings ...	6,54,300	18,31,600
22. Commercial Departments ...	3,71,700	22,09,400
23. Electric Department ...	1,31,000	3,02,300
24. Telegraphs and Telephones ...	79,800	1,75,400
25. Irrigation ...	1,50,300	4,12,400
26. Army ..	30,92,400	69,89,500
27. Pension and Gratuities ...	6,06,200	12,50,200

Head.				<i>Amount.</i>	
				Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
				Rs.	Rs.
28.	Stationery and Printing	...	...	2,02,900	5,32,200
29.	Refunds	...	...	1,12,000	3,11,700
30.	Miscellaneous	...	...	89,700	2,34,500
31.	Industrial Schemes	...	...	97,400	...
32.	Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	...	...	8,43,700	21,10,300
Total				1,32,31,600	3,26,33,700

The following statement shows the details of capital expenditure not charged to revenue, during the period under report :—

Head.				<i>Amount.</i>	
				Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
				Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	6,400
Sericulture	...	...	...	36,500	23,300
Electric	...	...	...	35,000	1,84,600
Telegraphs	...	...	...	36,900	68,000
Forests	...	...	...	8,200	16,900
Roads and Buildings	...	...	...	6,54,300	13,46,800
Tourist Industry	...	...	...	10,000	82,400
Rosin and Turpentine Factory	...	...	...	4,000	...

Head.	Amount.	
	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.
Drug Industry	43,800	46,000
Minerals	15,000	56,100
Silk Weaving Factory ... ..	...	2,50,100
Glass Industry ... ..	...	29,700
Total ...	8,43,700	21,10,300

The following figures show the opening and the closing balances and the financial position during S. 1999:—

Receipts.

	Rs.
1. Opening balance ..	37,40,700
2. Receipts of the year ..	3,13,85,500
Total ..	3,51,26,200
3. Add net results of Debt Heads ..	11,73,200
Total ..	3,62,99,400

Expenditure.

1. Expenditure during the year ..	3,26,33,700
2. Closing balance ..	36,65,700
Total ..	3,62,99,400

2. *Income-Tax.*

General.—To make for greater efficiency, the Income Tax Department was reorganized and strengthened during S. 1999. Towards the close of S. 1999, the existing lists of flat rates meant for application in cases where the profits cannot be deducted from the books were revised as a result of the abnormal rise in the prices of commodities. As a major portion of the assessments for S. 1999 had been completed before the revised list was brought into force, the full effect of the revised list would fall on the assessments to be made in the current year on the income of the previous year. Certain Income Tax rules were revised with a view to (a) bringing the procedure to be followed for registration of firms for income-tax purposes into line with the procedure laid down in British India and (b) providing for depreciation in respect of sugar works, paper mills, etc.

Demand.—The following table compares the demand during the second half of S. 1998 and S. 1999 with that of S. 1997-98, in approximate lakhs of rupees :—

Particulars.		S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Salary Circle	...	1.27	0.18	1.28
Kashmir Province	...	2.19	0.25	3.59
Jammu Province	...	0.83	0.37	1.77
Total	...	4.29	0.80	6.64

In S. 1999, the demand in current cases in the Salary Circle showed a decrease of Rs. 32,885 as compared with S. 1997-98, while in arrear cases, there was an increase of Rs. 33,985. In the Srinagar City Circle, the demand in current and arrear cases increased by Rs. 13,232 and Rs. 1,05,915 respectively. The Kashmir *mufassils* showed a decrease of Rs. 16,050 in the demand in current cases and an increase of Rs. 37,135 in arrear cases. In Jammu City, the increase amounted to Rs. 68,712 in respect of current cases and Rs. 10,755 in respect of arrear

cases. In the Jammu *mufassils*, the imposition of the demand increased in current and arrear cases by Rs. 12,217 and Rs. 1,427 respectively.

Realizations.—The realizations, including the deductions made at the source from salaries and pensions, were Rs. 1,51,790 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 4,77,466 in S. 1999. The refunds made amounted to Rs. 6,799 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 18,198 in S. 1999, giving net revenues of Rs. 1,44,991 and Rs. 4,59,268 respectively.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 23,700 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 50,900 in S. 1999. Deducting from this the portion of expenditure debitable to the Stamps Department, calculated at one-fifth of the total cost, the net expenditure of the Income Tax Department came to Rs. 18,982 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 40,704 for S. 1999. The percentage of expenditure to actual receipts was 12.5 in the second half of S. 1998 and 8.5 in S. 1999, against 10.8 in S. 1997-98.

Income Tax appeals.—The number of appeals dealt with by the High Court was 133 during the second half of S. 1998 and 83 during S. 1999. The disposals were 98 during the second half of S. 1998 and 61 during S. 1999.

The number of appeals dealt with by the Provincial Income Tax Officers was 145 during the second half of S. 1998 and 215 during S. 1999. Of these, 117 appeals were disposed of and 28 remained pending at the close of the second half of S. 1998; and 169 were disposed of and 46 remained pending at the close of S. 1999.

Since the reorganization of the Income Tax Department, the appellate work has been transferred to the Revenue Minister from the High Court.

3. STAMPS.

General.—The work of Stamp inspection continued to be done by the Income Tax and Assistant Income Tax Officers side by side with their income-tax work. During the period under report, 32 courts and offices were inspected. The total amount of stamp deficiency detected, including penalty on instruments not duly stamped, amounted to Rs. 523.

Receipts.—The total revenue from all heads under stamps was Rs. 3,91,782 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 9,42,729 for S. 1999, against Rs. 7,66,745 in S. 1997-98.

The following table shows the revenue realized from the sale of various kinds of stamps during the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Particulars.				S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Judicial	...	...	...	85,199	34,281	86,678
Revenue	...	...	...	1,74,128	1,04,502	2,50,514
Bill and Receipt	...	...	...	30,076	15,696	33,597
Hundi	...	...	...	1,294	835	1,569
Telegraph	...	...	...	48,016	26,796	75,884
Court-fee	...	...	...	3,40,648	1,67,371	3,89,434
Copying fee	...	...	...	29,401	12,229	34,296
Special adhesive	...	...	...	827	951	2,243
Paper	...	...	...	9,146	4,688	10,830
Service Telegraph	...	...	...	42,740	22,500	54,769
Total				7,61,475	3,89,849	9,39,814
Duty and penalty on unstamped papers	...	...	...	794	187	353
Recovery on pauper suits	..	...	...	4,230	1,491	2,180
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	246	255	382
Total				5,270	1,933	2,915
GRAND TOTAL				7,66,745	3,91,782	9,42,729

The increase in revenue in S. 1999 was mainly due to larger investments in immovable property.

The incidence of stamp revenue after deducting receipts under Telegraph, Service Telegraph and other miscellaneous heads was Rs. 190 per mille, against 168.02 per mille of S. 1997-98.

Printing.—Stamps of various kinds worth Rs. 16,59,994 were printed during the period under report and credited to the stock of the Central Depot. Besides, a stock of stamps worth Rs. 58,930 was converted by super-printing from judicial impressed stamps into revenue impressed stamps.

Stamp vendors.—There were 191 stamp vendors in S. 1999, against 280 in S. 1997-98. The average commission earned by each vendor was Rs. 93 per annum.

British Indian Stamps.—An abstract of the receipts and issues of British Indian ordinary stamps and service postage stamps is given below :—

Ordinary Postage Stamps.

	Rs.
Opening balance of the second half of S. 1998	2,05,923
Receipts during the second half of S. 1998 ..	1,51,261
,, ,, S. 1999 ..	3,94,229
Total ..	7,51,413
Issues during the second half of S. 1998 ..	1,75,131
,, ,, S. 1999 ..	4,75,445
Total ..	6,50,576
Closing balance at the end of S. 1999 ..	1,00,837

Service Postage Stamps.

	Rs.
Opening balance of the second half of S. 1998	59,514
Receipts during the second half of S. 1998 ..	99,970
„ „ S. 1999 ..	1,54,023

Total ..	3,13,507

Issues during the second half of S. 1998 ..	82,544
„ „ S. 1999 ..	1,89,432
Total ..	2,71,976
Closing balance ..	41,531

Receipts under service postage stamps both in the second half of S. 1998 and S. 1999 included service stamps worth Rs. 20,000 allowed annually free of cost by the Government of India.

Supplies to Chenani and Poonch Jagirs.—Revenue, Bill and Receipt and Court fee labels of the face value of Rs. 2,825, Rs. 200 and Rs. 4,000 respectively were supplied to the Chenani Jagir, super-printed with the words “Chenani Jagir” free of cost, during the period under report. Stamps worth Rs. 88,450 with the words “Poonch Jagir” super-printed upon them were ordered to be supplied to the Chief Accounts Officer, Poonch.

Expenditure.—The following table shows the details of expenditure during the period under report as compared

with S. 1997-98 :—

Period.			Discount.	Refunds.	Printing charges.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
S. 1997-98	...	...	15,410	2,631	7,233	25,274
Second half of S. 1998	...	...	7,102	3,057	834	10,993
S. 1999	...	...	17,816	4,064	21,372	43,252
Increase in S. 1999 as compared with S. 1997-98.			2,406	1,433	14,139	17,978

A timely indent for the supply of 1,500 reams of the special water-marked paper was placed with the Titaghar Paper Mills, Calcutta, but the paper could not be had earlier than about a year after the date of indent. A priority certificate for the carriage of the paper had also to be arranged, owing to transport difficulties. All this explains the heavy increase in expenditure under printing charges.

4. STATE INSURANCE FUND.

Business under ordinary rules.—The number of proposals received under ordinary rules was 161—40 during the second half of S. 1998 and 121 in S. 1999—against 112 in S. 1997-98. Of the total, 133 were accepted and 130 policies covering Rs. 1,76,800 were issued.

Compulsory insurance.—The number of policies issued under Compulsory Insurance Rules was 263—89 during the second half of S. 1998 and 174 in S. 1999—covering Rs. 1,40,500, against 191 policies covering Rs. 1,03,000 issued during S. 1997-98. The total number of policies issued under these rules up to the close of S. 1999 was 555 covering Rs. 2,99,500.

Claims.—There occurred 4 deaths during the second half of S. 1998 and 7 deaths in S. 1999, involving a sum of Rs. 9,500. The total number of deaths up to the close of S. 1999 was 15, covering Rs. 13,500. Of these, 11 cases

covering Rs. 9,500 have been settled and payments made to the claimants concerned. The remaining 4 cases remained pending for want of succession certificates.

One policy-holder surrendered his policy during the period under report. The surrender value was paid.

Forfeiture of Policies.—Policies of 4 defaulters were forfeited during S. 1999. The total number of policies forfeited up to the close of S. 1999 was 13, covering Rs. 18,500.

Balance.—The second half of S. 1998 started with a credit balance of Rs. 89,156 and closed with a balance of Rs. 1,11,357. The closing balance of the fund at the end of S. 1999 stood at Rs. 1,72,701.

5. PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA.

Administrative control.—The administrative control of the Property continued to be with the Revenue Commissioner. The Manager's post was included in the cadre of Revenue Assistants.

Income.—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 40,565 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,28,109 in S. 1999, against Rs. 77,646 in S. 1997-98. The abnormal increase in S. 1999 was due to (1) arrears of rent recovered from the Jallo lessees and other tenants, (2) auction proceeds of the furniture of the Sialkot Bungalow and (3) increase under certain contracts.

Expenditure.—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,974 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 31,625 in S. 1999, against Rs. 30,155 in S. 1997-98.

General.—An appeal against the decision in the case "State *versus* Sialkote Municipality" was filed in the Lahore High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.—JURISDICTIONAL JAGIRS.

I. POONCH *Jagir*.

General.—The total area of the Poonch *Jagir* is over 1,600 square miles. The *Jagir* lies between $33^{\circ}-5'$ and $34^{\circ}-2'$ latitude and 73° and $74^{\circ}-5'$ longitude. On the north-east and south it is bounded by Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and on the west by the Tehsils of Kahoota and Murree. The climate is generally temperate in summer and cold in winter. The annual rainfall is over 60 inches. The population of the *Jagir* at the census of 1941 was 4,21,828, excluding Karloop, which was included in the census of Jammu Province. The principal languages spoken in the *Jagir* are Kashmiri, Dogri, Punjabi, Gojri and Pahari.

General Administration.—During the period under report, Lala Seva Ram Sui, late Principal, P. W. College, Jammu, acted as Guardian to the minor Raja, Shiv Rattan Dev Singhji, who continued to receive education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qayoom remained the Administrator of Poonch, while Pt. Maharaj Kishen Dar was succeeded by L. Chet Ram Chopra as Wazir.

Legislature.—The *Jagir* was, as usual, represented in the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha by 4 members, three elected and one nominated.

Land Revenue.—The following table shows the cultivable area and the area under cultivation during the period under report as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Particulars	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.		S. 1999.
1. Cultivable area in acres	2,01,456	2,15,567	2,15,390
2. Area under cultivation in acres	1,69,829	1,88,218	1,97,655

The decrease in the cultivable area in S. 1999, as compared with the second half of S. 1998, was due to diluvion and *banjars*.

The condition of crops was normal. The prices of foodstuffs showed a considerable rise, but the food situation remained under control. Some wheat was imported from the Punjab, and this proved of great help.

The land revenue demand for the second half of S. 1998 was Rs. 3,07,871 and for S. 1999, Rs. 4,77,857. Of the former, Rs. 2,87,574 was realized and of the latter Rs. 4,65,535. The Tirni demand amounted to Rs. 33,437 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 52,870 in S. 1999. Of the former, Rs. 33,340 was realized and of the latter Rs. 52,727. The expenditure on the Revenue Department amounted to Rs. 24,448 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 54,253 in S. 1999, as compared with Rs. 57,290 in S. 1997-98.

Panchayats.—The number of *panchayats* in the *Jagir* at the close of the period under report was 29 against 26 at the close of S. 1997-98. The following table shows the work of disposal of civil and criminal cases by *panchayats* during the period under report :—

Particulars.			Second of half S. 1998.	S. 1999.
Opening balance —				
(i) Civil	...	...	650	643
(ii) Criminal	...	...	119	144
Instituted—				
(i) Civil	...	...	834	1,556
(ii) Criminal	...	...	134	535
Disposed of—				
(i) Civil	...	...	841	1,486
(ii) Criminal	...	...	109	531
Pending—				
(i) Civil	...	...	643	713
(ii) Criminal	...	...	144	148

The number of revision applications filed was 27 during the second half of S. 1998 and 77 in S. 1999.

Besides judicial work, the *panchayats* did, as usual, a certain amount of rural uplift work also. Four radio sets were at work under the aegis of the Department. During the malaria season, a sum of Rs. 300 was sanctioned for purchase of indigenous medicine, which was distributed through the agency of the *panchayats*.

Agriculture.—Officials of the Department toured in the *Jagir* and, as usual, rendered assistance to the *zamindars*. Posters on agriculture were issued. The Horticulture Department sold 5,662 trees in the second half of S. 1998 for Rs. 522 and 7,236 trees in S. 1999 for Rs. 664. Experiments in turmeric-growing, sugarcane-growing and tea-growing were carried out by the Department. The first two proved a success and the results of the third were being watched at the close of the period under report.

Co-operative Societies.—The number of societies at the close of the period under report was 282 against 278 in S. 1997-98. Of these, 2 were Central Banks, 271 Agricultural Credit Societies and 8 Non-Agricultural Credit Societies and one was a Co-operative School. The membership was 7,481, and the working capital Rs. 6,53,493 at the close of the period under report. Eleven societies got their decennial accounts settled during the period under report.

Industries.—The resin industry is expanding satisfactorily. Soap-making, pottery, oil-making and tannery are the chief cottage industries in the *Jagir*. A proposal to extend financial aid to the tanning and shoe-making industry remained under the consideration of the administration at the close of the period under report. The sale proceeds of silk yarn, silk waste and *pooda* amounted to Rs. 15,005 in S. 1999 against Rs. 8,000 in S. 1997-98. An exhibition of local industries and home products was, as usual, held in the *Jagir*.

Forests.—Of the total area of the *Jagir* under forests, 599.8 square miles are protected, but open to grazing, 600 square miles are undemarcated, and 3,360 acres are reserved. During the period under report, natural regeneration was not satisfactory, owing to the heavy brunt of uncontrolled grazing. As many as 4,000 *deodars* and 1,615 walnuts were planted. Besides, about one maund of Horse Chestnut seed, over a maund of

Biar seed and a quantity of *chir* seed were sown. Areas under *kuth* and digitalis were extended. The outturn of resin during the period under report was over 1,246 maunds. The number of trees tapped was 19,494 with 24,811 channels, against 18,665 trees with 23,981 channels tapped in S. 1997-98.

The following table shows the receipts and the expenditure of the Department during the period under report, as compared with S. 1997-98 :—

Particulars.	Second S. 1997-98. half of S. 1999. S. 1998.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts
Expenditure
Surplus

One licence for small games was issued during the second half of S. 1998. During S. 1999, one licence was issued for big games, 4 for small games and 30 for fishing.

Customs and Excise.—The Poonch Customs tariff was brought at par with the Jammu and Kashmir Customs tariff with effect from the 1st Chet S. 1998. From the 1st Baisakh S. 1999, the control and collection of the Poonch Customs was taken over by His Highness' Government. The total receipts under the customs, imports and exports, during the second half of S. 1998 amounted to Rs. 1,32,460 and the expenditure was Rs. 17,326.

In the second half of S. 1998, 25 seers of *charas* and 15 seers of opium, and in S. 1999, 37 seers of *charas* and 1 maund and 35 seers of opium were purchased from His Highness' Government. As many as 722 bottles of spiced liquor and 5,266 bottles of plain liquor were distilled in

the second half of S. 1998 and 2,024 bottles of spiced liquor and 16,159 bottles of plain liquor in S. 1999. The consumption was 34 seers and 6 chhataks of opium, 14 seers and one chhatak of *charas* and 8,552 bottles of liquor in the second half of S. 1998, and 1 maund, 26 seers and 10 chhataks of opium, 30 seers and 5 chhataks of *charas* and 19,822 bottles of liquor in S. 1999.

The number of excise shops during the period under report was 10.

Criminal Justice.—The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction during the second half of S. 1998 was 18. During S. 1999, the number was reduced to 17, as with the transfer of the Customs Department to His Highness' Government, the court of the Superintendent of Customs, who was working as a first class magistrate for customs cases, ceased to exist.

The number of offences during the second half of S. 1998, including those pending from the previous year, was 3,508 involving 7,744 persons. Of these, 2,207 cases involving 5,135 persons were disposed of. During S. 1999, the number of cases including the opening balance was 5,816 involving 13,540 persons, against 4,497 cases involving 11,279 persons in S. 1997-98. Of these, 4,554 cases involving 10,614 persons were disposed of. The percentages of persons discharged, acquitted, convicted and otherwise disposed of were 56, 33, 3 and 8 respectively in the second half of S. 1998 and 54, 34, 3 and 8 respectively in S. 1999. The number of cases affecting the human body was 439 in the second half of S. 1998 and 895 in S. 1999, against 1,073 in S. 1997-98. One person in the second half of S. 1998 and 19 persons in S. 1999 were required to furnish security bonds for keeping peace and good behaviour. The number of cow-killing cases reported during the period under report was 6.

The number of appeals pending in the appellate courts was 63 in the second half of S. 1998 and 87 in S. 1999. The former involved 116 persons and the latter 124 persons. Of the former, 52 involving 87 persons and of the latter, 82 involving 116 persons were disposed of. The number of revision petitions was 53 in the second half of S. 1998 and 62 in S. 1999; the disposals were 38 and 57 respectively.

A.—Civil Justice exclusive of The Agriculturists' Relief Act.—The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction

during the period under report was 8 as in S. 1997-98. The number of cases pending disposal was 1,251 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,987 in S. 1999, against 1,309 in S. 1997-98. Of the former, 538 cases and of the latter 1,097 cases were disposed of. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 682 in the second half of S. 1998 and 774 in S. 1999. Of the former, 132 cases and of the latter, 308 cases were disposed of. The amount realized in the execution of decrees was Rs. 4,198 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 9,560 in S. 1999.

There were 4 appellate courts. The number of appeals pending in these courts was 111 in the second half of S. 1998 and 182 in S. 1999. Of the former, 55 and of the latter, 142 cases were disposed of.

The number of processes issued in the second half of S. 1998 was 6,728 and the amount of processes fees realized was Rs. 2,762. In S. 1999, the number of processes issued was 15,935 and the amount realized as processes fees was Rs. 5,291.

B.—Civil Justice under the Agriculturists' Relief Act.—

The number of courts exercising powers under the Agriculturists' Relief Act was 7 during the period under report. The number of suits pending disposal was 945 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,147 in S. 1999, against 1,165 in S. 1997-98. The disposals were 471 in the second half of S. 1998 and 766 in S. 1999, against 663 in S. 1997-98. The number of applications for executions of decrees was 1,727 for the second half of S. 1998 and 1,827 for S. 1999. Of the former, 349 and of the latter, 635 were disposed of, against 887 of S. 1997-98. The realizations in the execution of decrees amounted to Rs. 9,144 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 26,576 in S. 1999, against Rs. 30,614 in S. 1997-98. The number of appeals pending disposal in S. 1999 was 2, of which one was disposed of.

Registration.—The number of deeds registered was 1,616 in the second half of S. 1998 and 3,446 in S. 1999. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 12,099 and Rs. 27,536 respectively.

Jails.—The number of convicts and under-trials in the Poonch Jail, including those remaining from the previous year, was 197 in the second half of S. 1998. In S. 1999, the number, including those remaining from the second half of S. 1998, was 390, against 523 in S. 1997-98.

Police.—The actual strength of the Police force at the close of S. 1999 was 1 Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 3 Inspectors, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 60 Head Constables and 338 Foot Constables. There are adequate arrangements for imparting necessary training in drill and musketry to Foot Constables in the Police Lines at Poonch, where they are called to receive refresher courses. Head Constables and officers of higher rank are sent for training to the Police Training School, Srinagar. During the period under report, 3 probationary Sub-Inspectors, 6 directly appointed Head Constables and 8 Foot Constables were sent to this school for training.

Crime.—Of 135 cases reported during the second half of S. 1998, 80 were admitted, of which 19 remained untraced. The number of cases taken to the court was 61. Of these, 28 ended in conviction and 26 in acquittal and 7 remained pending at the close of the period. In S. 1999, 378 cases were reported, of which 241 were admitted, 30 remained untraced and 36 were under investigation. Out of 175 cases which were taken to the court, 59 ended in conviction, 56 in acquittal and 60 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons arrested and challaned was 112 in the second half of S. 1998 and 281 in S. 1999. Of the former, 48 were convicted and 51 acquitted and of the latter, 71 were convicted and 64 acquitted.

Army.—The Poonch Military, which was maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 43,900 per annum, was disbanded during S. 1999. One Jamadar, one Naik and 15 *sowars* were retained for being used as mounted Police.

Works of Public Utility.—The expenditure on works of public utility and repairs, including establishment, amounted to Rs. 44,333 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 80,472 in S. 1999.

The number of lighting installations at the close of S. 1999 was 630 against 569 at the close of S. 1997-98. The receipts under electricity were Rs. 4,721 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 8,611 in S. 1999. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,902 and Rs. 8,763 respectively.

Education.—There were 139 educational institutions, with an attendance of 11,530 in the second half of S. 1998, and 149 institutions with an attendance of 12,523 in

S. 1999, against 140 institutions with an attendance of 10,798 in S. 1997-98. Scholarships sanctioned amounted to Rs. 2,700 for the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 4,900 for S. 1999. Grant-in-aid paid to schools and maktabas and patshalas amounted to Rs. 3,960 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 7,920 in S. 1999. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 45,894 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,00,100 in S. 1999.

Medical.—Three new dispensaries were opened during S. 1999, bringing the total number of medical institutions to 11 against 8 in S. 1997-98. The number of patients treated was 73,484 in the second half of S. 1998 and 1,74,243 in S. 1999. The number of operations performed was 767 in the second half of S. 1998 and 3,626 in S. 1999. A subsidized dispensary was also opened in S. 1999, where 3,409 patients were treated. The expenditure on medical aid including civil veterinary amounted to Rs. 27,841 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 65,632 in S. 1999.

Civil Veterinary.—The number of cattle treated was 32,954 in the second half of S. 1998 and 17,330 in S. 1999. The number of operations performed was 60 in the second half of S. 1998 and 429 in S. 1999. The increase in the number of the cattle treated in the second half of S. 1998 was due to the outbreak of foot and mouth diseases.

Municipality.—The Zenana park under the control of the Municipal Committee was properly maintained. The *serai* building which has been placed in charge of the Committee was improved and a radio set was installed in it. Travellers are given free accommodation in this *serai*. It was used by 478 persons in S. 1999. The expenditure on city improvement was Rs. 1,468 in the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 3,139 in S. 1999. Twenty-seven cases of infringement of Municipal bye-laws and rules were challaned in the courts in S. 1999; of these 13 ended in conviction and 8 were compounded departmentally.

Finance.—The following statements show the receipts and expenditure under major heads during the

period under report :—

Statement of Receipts.

Head.				Actual of the second half of S. 1998.	Revised estimates of S. 1999.
I.	Land Revenue	...	...	2,88,045	4,64,100
II.	Customs	...	...	1,25,476	1,91,000
III.	Forests	...	...	54,355	1,29,100
IV.	Excise •	...	...	11,534	48,800
V.	Grazing	...	...	33,020	55,000
VI.	Stamps	...	...	35,248	57,400
VII.	Interest	...	...	25,836	59,800
VIII.	Administration of Justice	...	...	12,920	19,800
IX.	Jail	...	...	4,540	9,200
X.	Police	...	...	991	800
XI.	Education	...	...	1,502	5,200
XII.	P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings)	...	...	1,516	2,500
XIII.	Sericulture	...	...	...	20,000
XIV.	Electricity	...	...	4,722	8,000
XV.	Telephones	...	...	...	600
XVI.	Stationery	...	...	19	...
XVII.	Miscellaneous	...	...	5,528	5,600
Total				6,05,252	10,76,900

Statement of Expenditure.

Head.				Actuals of the second half of S. 1998.	Revised estimates of S. 1999.
1	Land Revenue	...	...	24,448	44,000
2	Customs	...	...	17,326	8,000

Head.				Actuals of the second half of S. 1998.	Revised (estimates of S. 1999.
3.	Excise	...	...	347	1,100
4.	Forests	...	...	12,844	30,000
5.	Interest	...	...	103	13,500
6.	Raja Sahib and Court	...	...	1,08,949	2,08,600
7.	Reception	...	...	943	2,100
8.	Stables	...	...	3,920	5,700
9.	General Administration	...	...	58,262	1,09,600
10.	Administration of Justice	...	...	16,286	36,400
11.	Jail	...	...	5,701	16,200
12.	Police	...	...	64,463	1,11,100
13.	Education	...	...	45,894	1,00,100
14.	Medical	...	...	27,841	64,900
15.	P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings)	...	...	26,085	54,000
16.	Sericulture	...	...	2,491	5,900
17.	Electric Department	...	...	3,902	7,500
18.	Telephones	...	...	...	1,900
19.	Minor Departments	...	...	5,242	27,300
20.	Pension and gratuities	...	...	26,644	52,000
21.	Stamps	...	...	951	8,300
22.	*Refunds and Drawbacks	...	...	320	2,100
23.	Stationery and Printing	...	...	6,063	13,700
24.	Miscellaneous	...	...	8,238	19,000
25.	Dharmarth	...	...	3,754	8,500
Total				4,71,017	9,51,500

2. CHENANI.

General.—Chenani is a *Jagir* in Jammu Province consisting of 47 villages, of which 7 villages are held in proprietary rights by the *illaqadar*. It is bounded on the north by Ramban, on the east and west by Udhampur and on the south by Ramnagar. The population of the *Jagir* according to the census of 1941 was 11,796.

Administration.—The Raja Sahib exercises the powers of a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge on the executive and criminal side. Appeals lie to and revisional supervision vests in the High Court of Judicature of the Jammu and Kashmir State. The Raja Sahib's orders in revenue matters are final. He has a Wazir to assist him in administering the affairs of the *Jagir*.

Revenue Demand.—The total revenue demand, including cesses and grazing fee during S. 1999 was Rs. 26,190, of which Rs. 21,413 was realized.

Forests.—The income from the sale of timber was Rs. 9,594 during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 24,906 during S. 1999, as compared with Rs. 7,334 of S. 1997-98. Besides, Rs. 1,302 was realized during the second half of S. 1998 and Rs. 1,674 during S. 1999 from other sources.

Education.—At the close of S. 1999, there were three village primary schools in the *Jagir*.

The number of boys on rolls at the close of S. 1999 was 84. To attract children from the *mufassils*, great efforts are being made. To induce the boys of the town to acquire higher education outside the *Jagir*, the Raja Sahib has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 400 per year for scholarships. But none of the boys has availed of the grant.

Justice.—During S. 1999, the total number of criminal cases, original appeals, revisions and miscellaneous cases under disposal in different courts was 241, as compared with 152 of S. 1997-98. Out of these, 169 were disposed of and 72 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of civil suits, appeals, etc., under disposal was 225 against 253 of S. 1997-98. Of these, 170 were decided and 55 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of revenue cases dealt with was 401, of which 332 were decided and 69 remained pending. Of the total number of 152 criminal cases, 204 civil suits, and 67 Revenue cases,

that were under disposal during the second half of S. 1998, 102, 123 and 27 respectively were finally disposed of.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total receipts during S. 1999 were Rs. 68,848, against Rs. 49,148 of S. 1997-98. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,705 against Rs. 49,069 of S. 1997-98.

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List of Appendices.

Serial No.	Particulars,	Page.
1	Chief Officers	iv
2	Laws enacted during 19 months ended 30th Chet S. 1999 ..	ix
3	Laws in force in Jammu and Kashmir State	xii
4	Cost of Police Force	xviii
5	Disposal of cases by the Police	xx
6	Percentage of convictions	xxii
7	Property stolen and recovered	xxiv
8	Judicial offences reported	xxv
9	Judicial results of appeals	xxvi
10	Civil original suits exclusive of suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Act	xxvii
10-A	Civil original suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Act	xxxix
11	Execution of decrees exclusive of the Agriculturists' Relief Act..	xxxix
11-A	Execution of decrees under the Agriculturists' Relief Act ..	xxxv
12	Appeals in Civil suits exclusive of those under the Agriculturists' Relief Act	xxxvii
12-A	Appeals in Civil suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Act ..	xxxix
13	Prisoners in lock-ups	xli
14	Registration of Documents	xlii
15	Expenditure on Registration	xliv
16	Average duration of Criminal cases	xlvii
17	Vital statistics	xlviii
18	Hospitals and Dispensaries	xlix
19	Schools and scholars	liv
20	Educational institutions (for boys and girls)	lv
21	Technical Schools	lviii
22	Longer Roads in the State (P. W. D.)	lix
23	Expenditure on Final Heads (P. W. D.)	lxi

Serial No.	Particulars.	Page.
23-A	Receipts (P. W. D.)	lxiii
24	Imposition of Income Tax Demand	lxvi
24-A	Receipts and Refunds of Income Tax	lxvii
25	Duty recovered on chief articles of import (Kashmir) ..	lxix
25-A	Duty recovered on chief articles of import (Jammu) ..	lxxii
26	Export duty recovered	lxxiv
27	Chief articles subject to octroi (Srinagar)	lxxv
27-A	Chief articles subject to octroi (Jammu)	lxxvi
28	Excise shops	lxxvii
29	Rainfall	lxxviii

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.

List of Chief Officers at the end of S. 1999.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.	REMARKS.
1	Sir Maharaj Singh, O. I. E.	Prime Minister	9-4-1943	
2	K. B. Jafar Ali Khan, M. B. E.	Home Minister	23-11-1941	
3	R. B. Himat Singh K. Maheshwari, M. A.	Revenue Minister	7-4-1942	
4	R. B. Pt. Ram Chandra Kak	Minister-in-Waiting and Army Minister	23-11-1940	
5	Sir Peter H. Clatterbuck, Kt., O. I. E., O. B. E., K. I. B. (Silver) V. D.	Development Minister	22-11-1941	
6	L. Havell Ram, M. A., LL. B. ..	Chief Secretary	23-11-1941	
7	Captain R. G. Wreford ..	Special Secretary to Government	12-2-1943	
8	B. B. Ganga Nath	Chief Justice ..	24-6-1942	
9	Do.	President Praja Sabha	1-8-1943	
10	K. B. Sheikh Abdul Qayoom	Administrator of Poonch ..	2-7-1940	
11	Q. Masud Hassan, M. A., LL. B.	Judge High Court	20-7-1940	
12	Mr. Janki Nath Wazir, B. A., LL. B. (London), Bar-at-Law.	Judge High Court	2-12-1936	

13	Pt. Bishamber Nath, B. A.	..	Sessions Judge	..	13-3-1943
14	Ch. Bhagat Ram	..	Sessions Judge	..	28-1-1941
15	Pt. Gauga Ram, B. A.	..	Sessions Judge	..	18-12-1941
16	Wazir Feroz Chand, B. A.	..	Revenue Commissioner	..	11-7-1942
17	Pt. Maharaj Kishan Dhar, B. A., LL. B.	..	Governor	..	7-8-1942
18	Major Pritam Singh	..	Governor	..	12-8-1942
19	Mr. Brij Lal Nehru	..	Accountant General and Financial Adviser	..	17-11-1940
20	Wazir Tej Ram Ji	..	General Treasurer	..	13-11-1920
21	Brevet Col. Sir R. N. Chopra, Kt. O. I. E., I. M. S. M.A.M.D., se. D. (Cantab), F. R. C. P. (London), F.R.I.	..	Director of Medical Services	..	11-11-1941
22	Pt. Govind Lal Vaishnavi, M. B., B. S. (Punjab), F. R. C. S. (Edin), F. R. F. P. S. (Glasgow), D. O. M. S. (London), D. L. O. R. O. P. & S. (Engd.), F. R. S. T. M. & H. (Engd.)	..	Palace Surgeon	..	24-9-1941
23	Dr. Noor Hussain, M. B., B. S., D. P. H. (Edin.)	..	Deputy Director Medical Services	..	21-6-1942
24	Mr. Mela Ram Chabra, M. B., B. S.	..	" " "	..	14-6-1942
25	Dr. Gwash Lal Koul, M. B., B. S. (Hous.) (Punjab), M. B. O. P., L. R. O. P. (Lond.), M. R. O. S. (England).	..	Superintendent Civil Hospital, Srinagar.	..	26-3-1942
26	Dr. Barkat Ram, M. B., B. S., L. R. O. P. (London) M. B. O. P. (England).	..	Superintendent Civil Hospital, Jammu.	..	14-6-1942
27	Mr. K. G. Saiyidin, M. Ed.	..	Director of Education	..	14-6-1938

APPENDIX I.—(continued).

Serial No.	Name.	Designation	Date of present appointment.	REMARKS.
28	Miss. E. Chawwar, B. A. (Hons.) (Oxon), Diploma Education.	Deputy Directress of Women's Education	22-8-1939	
29	Mr. S. B. Tyabji, I. S. E., (Rtd.) A. M. I., C. E., M. I. E (India), M. T., Mech. E. (India).	Chief Engineer, P. W. D.	29-5-1941	
30	Mr. R. L. Narayanan	Chief Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Departments.	11-3-1941	
31	Mr. R. S. Bell, I. P. (Rtd.)	Inspector General of Police	4-8-1939	
32	Rao Sahib Lt. Col. Baldev Singh Samyal, B.A. (Hons)	Senior Superintendent of Police	13-2-1936	
33	S. Prithi Nandan Singh	" "	21-10-1942	
34	Rao Sahib Rattan Singh Jamwal, B. A.	" " (C. I. D.)	28-7-1932	
35	S. Wazir Mohammed Khan	Principal, Police Training School	31-10-1942	
36	R. B., Col. Baldev Singh Pathania	Inspector General, Customs and Excise	20-6-1942	
37	L. Bhagwan Das Mengi, B. A.	Inspector, Customs and Excise	26-1-1931	
38	Ch. Bhim Sen, B. Sc.	" "	2-11-1940	
39	Pt. T. C. Wazir, M. A.	Chief Director of Sericulture	13-7-1942	
40	Mr. Hakim Ali, B. A., P. B. D. S. (Milan.)	Director of Sericulture	16-7-1942	

41	Pt. Des Raj Dogra, P. S. D. S. (Milan).	--	Director of Sericulture ..	..	1-1-1943
42	Dr. R. K. Bhan, M. A., Ph. D.	..	Director of Statistics and Economic and Intelligence.	..	13-12-1943
43	R. S. Pandit Shamsundar Lal Dhar, B. A.	--	Rural Development and Panchayat Officer	..	28-10-1937
44	Pt. Mukand Ram Fotadar, B. Sc. (Agri.), M. Sc. (Hort.) Calif.	M. Sc.	Director of Agriculture ..	..	6-8-1932
45	Pritam Chandra, Rao ..	--	Registrar, Co-operative Societies ..	..	14-11-1939
46	Pt. Vedh Lal Wazir, M. B. G. V. S. I. D. D. (Hons.)	--	Superintendent, Veterinary ..	..	31-7-1934
47	Kh. Ali Shah, B. A. ..	..	Director of Food Control ..	..	1-7-1937
48	Th. Harnam Singh Pathania, B. A., P. F. S.	--	Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests ..	..	4-1-1943
49	Th. Heqiset Singh Jamwal, M. F. ..	..	Conservator of Forests ..	..	19-8-1934
50	R. B. Lala Mulk Raj Gandotra, B. A., P. F. S. (Hons.)	..	" " "	--	8-4-1936
51	L. Devi Saran, M. A. (Dip.) Forestry (Oxon)	..	" " "	--	1-12-1941
52	L. Shadi Lal Vedehra, B. A. (Hons.), P. F. S.	..	Offg. " " "	..	26-11-1940
53	M. Ghulam Mohammed, B. A., LL. B. ..	..	Director of Visitors' Bureau ..	..	22-8-1938
54	Pt. Madhusudan Koni, M. A., M. O. L.	..	Superintendent, Research & Archaeology	..	17-10-1936
55	M. A. Shahmiri, B. A. (Hons.), LL. B. (Punjab) LL. M. (London), Barr-at-Law.	..	Law Secretary and Legal Remembrancer	..	3-12-1942
56	L. Shiv Ram Saraf, B. A. (Hons.), LL. B.	..	Secretary to Government, Praja Sabha Department ..	..	23-12-1941

APPENDIX I.—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.	REMARKS.
57	L. Bhim Sen Mahey, B. A., LL. B.	Deputy Chief Secretary (Political)	20-1-1942	
58	Q. Ferroz Din ..	Secretary to Government, Revenue Department ..	13-4-1941	
59	L. Ramesh Chandra, B. A., LL. B.	Secretary to Government, Home Department ..	11-5-1940	
60	Pt. Rughnath Mattoo ..	Secretary to Government, Development Department (S. P. T.) ..	11-5-1940	
61	S. Nisar Hussain Shah, B. A., LL. B.	Deputy Chief Secretary (General)	21-7-1941	
62	Pt. Shanker Lal Koul, M. A.	Publicity Officer ..	16-11-1941	
63	Ram Lal Khajuria, M. Sc., D. D. (Dip.), I. F. S.	Director Tawaza	4-1-1943	
64	Zaffar Singh Salathia	Ceremonial and Mahallat Officer	28-10-1942	
MILITARY.				
65	Brigadier H. L. Scott, O. B., D. S. O., M. O. P.	Chief of the Military Staff ..	23-11-1926	
66	Ghansar Singh, Brigadier, Rao Bahadur	General Staff Officer ..	16-9-1932	

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the second half of S. 1938.

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles Act, S. 1938.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Act, S. 1938.
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Petroleum Act, S. 1938.
4. The Plant and Crop Protection (Amendment) Act, S. 1938.
5. The Probate and Administrative (Amendment) Act, S. 1938.
6. The Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) Act, S. 1938.
7. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, S. 1938.
8. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, S. 1938.
9. The Fisheries (Amendment) Act, S. 1938.
10. The Forest (Amendment) Act, S. 1938.
11. The Provident Fund Act, S. 1938.
12. The Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, S. 1938.
13. The Jammu and Kashmir Game Laws Act, S. 1938.
14. The Jammu and Kashmir Customs (Amendment) Act, 1938.
15. The Jammu and Kashmir Active Service Act, S. 1938.

List of laws passed during S. 1939.

1. The Maharaja's Guards (Amendment) Act, S. 1939.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, S. 1939.
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Arya Marriage Validation Act S. 1939.
4. The Jammu and Kashmir Press and Publications (Amendment) Act, S. 1939.
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Income Tax (Amendment) Act, S. 1939.
6. The Jammu and Kashmir Companies (Amendment) Act, S. 1939.
7. The Jammu and Kashmir Factories Act, S. 1939.
8. An Act to repeal certain laws, S. 1939.
9. An Act to further amend the Jammu and Kashmir Fisheries Act, S. 1939.
10. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, S. 1939.
11. The Jammu and Kashmir State aid to Industries Act, S. 1939.
12. The Jammu and Kashmir Defence (Amendment) Act, S. 1939.

APPENDIX II.—(*continued*).

12. The Jammu and Kashmir Village Panchayat Validation Act, S. 1999.
 14. The Jammu and Kashmir Press and Publication (Amendment) Act, S. 1999.
 15. The Jammu and Kashmir Army (Amendment) Act, S. 1999.
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List of Ordinances passed in S. 1999.

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Registration of Foreigners' Act (Extending) Ordinance, S. 1999.
 2. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance, S. 1999.
 3. The Air Raid Precautions (Service) Ordinance, S. 1999.
 4. The Jammu and Kashmir Police (Resignation of office), Ordinance S. 1999.
 5. The Jammu and Kashmir Collective Fines Ordinance, S. 1999.
 6. The Jammu and Kashmir Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, S. 1999.
 7. The Jammu and Kashmir Penalties Enhancement Ordinance, S. 1999.
 8. The Jammu and Kashmir Special Criminal Courts (Amendment), Ordinance, S. 1999.
 9. The Air Raid Precautions (Service) Ordinance, S. 1999.
 10. The Jammu and Kashmir War Injuries Ordinance, S. 1999.
 11. The Jammu and Kashmir Indian Soldiers' Litigation (Amendment) Ordinance, S. 1999.
 12. The Jammu and Kashmir State Soldiers (Amendment) Ordinance, S. 1999.
 13. The Indian Standard Time (Interpretation of References), Ordinance, S. 1999.
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Notifications passed during the second half of S. 1998.

1. Modification of Notification No. 8 of the Fisheries Act, 1980—Notification No. 1-L of S. 1998.
2. Amendment of Process Service Fees Rules—Notification No. 2-L of S. 1998.
3. Rules for relinquishment and assumption of charge by the Judicial clerks—Notification No. 3-L of S. 1998.
4. Delegation of powers to the Inspector General of Registration to countersign sale deeds.—Notification No. 4-L of S. 1998.
5. Reduction of stamp duty under article 30, Schedule 1 of the Stamp Act, of S. 1977.—Notification No. 5-L of S. 1998.
6. Addition of Rules 17 and 18 to the Criminal Rules of S. 1998.—Notification No. 6-L of S. 1998.

APPENDIX II—(*concluded*).

Notifications passed during S. 1999.

1. Reciprocity in the matter of Execution of Decrees between the Aden Courts and the State Courts.—Notification No. 1-L of S. 1999.
 2. Amendment to Rules governing His Highness' Board of Judicial Advisers (Procedure) —Notification No. 2-L of S. 1999.
 3. Rules under the Jammu and Kashmir Army (Amendment) Act of S. 1999.—Notification No. 3-L of S. 1999.
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APPENDIX III.

**List of laws in force in Jammu and Kashmir State
during the second half of S. 1998 and S. 1999.**

1. The State Gazette *Ain* No. 12 of S. 1945.
2. The Law regarding Floating of Skins of S. 1946.
3. The Ranbir Penal Code (No. XII of S. 1989), S. 1949.
4. The Oaths Act of S. 1950.
5. The Indian Savings Bank Act of S. 1952.
6. The Treasure Troves Rules of S. 1952.
7. The Indian Post Office Act of S. 1952.
8. The Customs Act of S. 1958.
9. The Excise Act of S. 1958.
10. The Octroi Act of S. 1958.
11. The Fisheries Act of S. 1960.
12. The Canal and Drainage Act of S. 1963.
13. The Kashmir Silk Protection Act of S. 1964.
14. The River Rules of S. 1964.
15. The Small Causes Court Act of S. 1968.
16. The Judicial Officers Protection Act of S. 1971.
17. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of S. 1971.
18. The Explosive Substances Act of S. 1971.
19. Act for Prevention of Incitement of Murder of S. 1971.
20. The Telegraph Act of S. 1974.
21. The Food Adulteration Act of S. 1975.
22. The Criminal Tribes Act of S. 1976.
23. The Registration of Afghans Act of S. 1976.
24. The Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Act No. 4 of S. 1977.
25. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act No. 5 of S. 1977.
26. The Bankers Books Evidence Act No. 6 of S. 1977.
27. The Court Fees Act No. 7 of S. 1977.
28. The Cattle Trespass Act No. 8 of S. 1977.
29. The Contract Act No. 9 of S. 1977.

APPENDIX III.—(*continued*).

30. The Civil Procedure Code No. 10 of S. 1977.
31. The Companies Act No. 11 of S. 1977.
32. The Destruction of Records Act No. 12 of S. 1977.
33. The Evidence Act No. 13 of S. 1977.
34. The Easements Act No. 14 of S. 1977.
35. The Explosive Act No. 15 of S. 1977.
36. The Epidemic Diseases Act No. 16 of S. 1977.
37. The Fatal Accidents Act No. 17 of S. 1977.
38. The Gambling Act No. 18 of S. 1977.
39. The Guardian and Ward Act No. 19 of S. 1977.
40. The General Clauses Act No. 20 of S. 1977.
41. The Glanders and Farcy Act No. 21 of S. 1977.
42. The Legal Representatives Suits Act No. 22 of S. 1977.
43. The Legal Practitioners Act No. 23 of S. 1977.
44. The Lunacy Act No. 25 of S. 1977.
45. The Majority Act No. 26 of S. 1977.
46. The Negotiable Instruments Act No. 27 of S. 1977.
47. The Public Servants Enquiries Act No. 28 of S. 1977.
48. The Probate and Administration Act No. 29 of S. 1977.
49. The Partition Act No. 30 of S. 1977.
50. The Prisoners Act No. 31 of S. 1977.
51. The Prisoners Act No. 33 of S. 1977.
52. The Poisons Act No. 34 of S. 1977.
53. The Registration Act No. 35 of S. 1977.
54. The Succession Property Protection Act No. 36 of S. 1977.
55. The Specific Relief Act No. 37 of S. 1977.
56. The Suits Valuation Act No. 38 of S. 1977.
57. The Succession Certificate Act No. 39 of S. 1977.
58. The Stamp Act No. 40 of S. 1977.
59. The Trust Act No. 41 of S. 1977.
60. The Transfer of Property Act No. 42 of S. 1977.
61. The State Official Secrets Act No. 43 of S. 1977.

APPENDIX III.—(*continued*).

62. The Muslims Dower Act No. 44 of S. 1977.
63. The Civil Courts Act No. 46 of S. 1977.
64. The Usurious Loans Act No. 47 of S. 1977.
65. The Patents and Designs Act No. 48 of S. 1977.
66. The Copyright Act No. 49 of S. 1977.
67. The Religious Endowments Act No. 50 of S. 1977.
68. The Court of Wards Act No. 52 of S. 1977.
69. The Rules regarding Registration of Public Prostitutes of S. 1977.
70. The Kuth Act of S. 1978.
71. The Tenantry Act No. II of S. 1980.
72. The Agriculturists' Relief Act No. 1 of S. 1983.
73. The Police Act No. 2 of S. 1983.
74. The India Treaty of Peace Order (1920) of S. 1983 (No. 21-L 83).
75. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act of S. 1985.
76. The Jammu and Kashmir Vaccination Act of S. 1985.
77. The Food Control Act of S. 1986.
78. The Juvenile Smoking Act of S. 1986.
79. The Primary Education Act of S. 1986.
80. The Forest Act of S. 1987.
81. The Jammu and Kashmir Forests (Sale of Timber) Act of S. 1987.
82. The Legal Practitioners' Fees Act No. 7 of S. 1988.
83. The Press and Publications Act No. I of S. 1989.
84. The Jammu and Kashmir Army Act No. XIV of S. 1989.
85. The Jammu and Kashmir Army (Suspension of Sentence) Act No. 15 of S. 1989.
86. The State Soldiers' Litigation Act of S. 1989.
87. The Sapphire Mines Act No. 16 of S. 1989.
88. The Water Mills Act No. 17 of S. 1989.
89. The Criminal Procedure Code 23 of S. 1989.
90. The Jammu and Kashmir Cinematograph Act No. 24 of S. 1989.
91. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage and Property Act No. 29 of S. 1989.
92. The Plant and Crop Protection Act No. 1 of S. 1990.

APPENDIX III.—(continued).

93. The Village Sanitation Act No. 5 of S. 1990.
94. The Land Acquisition Act No. 10 of S. 1990.
95. The Cruelty to Animals Prevention Act No. 13 of S. 1990.
96. The Boilers Act No. 4 of S. 1991.
97. The Income Tax Act No. 9 of S. 1991.
98. The Cantonment Act No. 10 of S. 1991.
99. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act No. 11 of S. 1991.
100. The Panchayat Act No. I of S. 1992.
101. The Matches (Excise duty) Act No. 5 of S. 1992.
102. The Mechanical Lighters (Excise duty) Act No. VII of S. 1992.
103. The Soap (Excise duty) Act No. VII of S. 1992.
104. The Kashmir Valley Embankment Act No. VIII of S. 1992.
105. The Ladakh Frontier Crossing Act Order No. I of S. 1992.
106. The Criminal Law Amendment Act No. I of S. 1993.
107. The Right of Prior Purchase Act No. II of S. 1993.
108. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act No. VI of S. 1993.
109. The Jammu and Kashmir Aid to Agriculturists' Land Improvement Act No. VII of S. 1993.
110. The Possession Tax Repealing Act No. 2 of S. 1994.
111. The Identification of Prisoners Act IV of S. 1994.
112. The Kahcharai Act No. X of S. 1994.
113. The Wireless Telegraphy Act No. III of S. 1995.
114. The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act No. V of S. 1995.
115. Act to regulate the levy of tolls on Bridges and Roads No. VIII S. 1995.
116. The Limitation Act No. IX of S. 1995.
117. Act to define the Sale of Goods No. II of S. 1995.
118. The Registration of Foreigners Act No. III of S. 1996.
119. The Partnership Act No. V of S. 1996.
120. An Act to repeal Kar-i-Sarkar Rules Act No. VIII of S. 1996.
121. The Jammu and Kashmir Laws Amendment Act No. X of S. 1996.
122. Act to repeal certain Acts No. XI of S. 1996.
123. The Land Revenue Act No. XII of S. 1996.

APPENDIX III.—(*continued*).

124. The Constitution Act No. XIV of S. 1996.
125. The Insurance Act No. XV of S. 1996.
126. The Appeals to His Highness Act No. XVI of S. 1996.
127. The Jammu and Kashmir Defence Act of S. 1996.
128. The Consolidation of Holdings Act of S. 1996.
129. The Jammu and Kashmir Livestock Improvement Act of S. 1996.
130. The Jammu and Kashmir Foreigners Registration Act of S. 1996.
131. The Jammu and Kashmir Aircraft Act of S. 1996.
132. The Prevention of Ram Rasum Act of S. 1997.
133. The Census Act of S. 1997.
134. The House Boats and Bathing Boats Act of S. 1997.
135. The Jammu and Kashmir Local Authorities Act of S. 1997.
136. The Town Area Act of S. 1997.
137. The Maharaja's Guards Act of S. 1997.
138. The Town Planning Act of S. 1997.
139. The Jammu and Kashmir Arms Act of S. 1997.
140. The Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Act of S. 1997.
141. The Hindu Disposition of Property Act of S. 1997.
142. The Hindu Law of Inheritance Act of S. 1997.
143. The Hindu Inheritance (Removal and Disabilities) Act of S. 1997.
144. The Indian Soldiers Act of S. 1997.
145. An Act to prohibit Polyandrous Marriages amongst Buddhists of S. 1998.
146. The Jammu and Kashmir Medical Registration Act of S. 1998.
147. The Societies Registration Act of S. 1998.
148. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicle Act of S. 1998.
149. The Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Act of S. 1998.
150. The Jammu and Kashmir Petroleum Act of S. 1998.
151. The Jammu and Kashmir Provident Fund Act of S. 1998.
152. The Jammu and Kashmir Game Laws Act of S. 1998.
153. The Jammu and Kashmir Active Service Act of S. 1998.
154. The Jammu and Kashmir Arya Marriage Validation Act of S. 1998.

APPENDIX III.—(concluded).

155. The Jammu and Kashmir Factories Act of S. 1998

156. The Jammu and Kashmir Dissolution of Muslims Marriage Act of S. 1998.

157. The Jammu and Kashmir State Aid to Industries Act of S. 1998.

NOTE.—The principles of Hindu and Muhammedan and the Customary Laws are followed by the Courts under Section 4 of the Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Act of S. 1977.

The principles of the British Indian Law relating to Torts are followed by State Courts under authority of Section 4 of the Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Act of S. 1977.

Circular No. 204 of S. 1896 permits the State Courts to seek guidance from the principles of British Indian Laws in so far as such Laws are not inconsistent with any law, rule or order enacted or expressly declared in force in the State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police Force for S. 1999.

Description.	No.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.				Rewards.		Number able to read and write.	Number under instructions.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, suspended or censured.	Departmentally punished.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.		
Inspector General of Police ..	1	1,200/60/1,500	18,000	:	.....	:	:	:	:	1	1
Senior Superintendents of Police.	4	100/50/800 500/25/700	38,400	:	.....	:	:	:	1	4	4
Superintendents of Police including Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Police.	6	250/30/400 200/25/400	29,400	:	.....	:	:	:	1	6	1
Assistant Superintendents of Police excluding Superintendents of Jails.	8	225/25/350 200/20/300	28,420	:	.....	:	:	:	1	8	1
Inspectors ..	16	100/5/150	31,500	1		3	:	:	115	16	1

Sub-Inspectors (junior and senior grades).	131	75/5/100 25/2/55	1,33,176	..		51	..	..	579	131	..
Head Constables	384	24/2/40	1,70,769	..		72	..	..	535	373	..
Selection Grade Constables and Foot Constables.	2,627	15-1/3-20 and 15-1/5-18	5,56,296	24		145	..	..	567	1,433	625
Mail runner for Padder	1	15	180	..		...	..	..	..	..	..
Jhewars	7	14	1,176	..		...	..	..	..	..	..
Khalasis	2	14	336	..		...	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks	7	14	1,176	..		...	..	..	..	..	..
*Chowkidar	1	12	84	..		...	..	..	..	..	..

* For 7 months at Gulmarg.

APPENDIX V.

The following table shows the disposal of cases after commitment—Classes I to VI (Police Department) during S. 1999.

Province.	Pending from half of 1998.	Reported during the year.	Total.	No. of cases in which investigation was refused.	No. declared false or non-cognizable or instituted due to mistake of law.	Convicted.	Acquitted or dis- charged.	Not detected or apprehended.	Pending at the close of the year.
Jammu ..	785	2,840	3,625	1	217	1,144	628	474	1,161
Kashmir ..	545	4,492	5,037	....	367	1,780	1,115	487	1,284*

(XX)

Result of Police working in important cases.

1. Murder.									
Jammu ..	11†	28	39	....	1	10	6	5	17
Kashmir ..	13‡	27	40	....	2	7	8	6	17
2. Culpable Homicide.									
Jammu ..	6§	8	14	....	1	4	5	....	4
Kashmir ..	1	13	14	....	2	2	.....	....	10

3. <i>Dacoity.</i>									
Jammu ..	6	10	16	1	1	3	2		
Kashmir ..	4||	26	30	10	5	4	1		10
4. <i>Robbery.</i>									
Jammu ..	4	16	20	5	1	1	2		12
Kashmir ..	2	20	22	4	2	1	4		11
5. <i>Burglary.</i>									
Jammu ..	137**	486	623	1	41	25	301		205
Kashmir ..	59	405	464	...	52	30	145		177
6. <i>Theft.</i>									
Jammu ..	66††	232	298	...	48	27	62		112
Kashmir ..	33	445	478	...	88	48	185		106
7. <i>Kidnapping and abduction.</i>									
Jammu ..	13	44	62	...	13	8	2		34
Kashmir ..	5	25	30	...	6	6	1		15
8. <i>Outfit-lifting</i>									
Jammu ..	23	34	57	...	8	11	5		20
Kashmir ..	16	48	64	...	11	6	12		21

* 4 withdrawn. †1 case under Section 304 transferred to Section 302 R. P. C. ‡Section of 1 case has been changed to 323. §1 case under Section 325 transferred to 304 R. P. C. || 1 case changed to Section 147 R. P. C. **1 case has been transferred from Section 452 R. P. C. ††1 case transferred from Section 411 R. P. C.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the percentage of convictions in classes I to V.

Province.		S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	Increase or decrease over the figures of S. 1997-98
I. CASES CONVICTED TO TRUE CASES.					
Jammu	22.34	-15.7
Kashmir	38.1	+9.80
II. CASES CONVICTED TO CASES TRIED.					
Jammu	28.0	-20.25
Kashmir	61.39	+19.72
III. PERSONS CONVICTED TO PERSONS TRIED.					
Jammu	21.38	-33.24
Kashmir	61.39	+30.70
IV. PROPERTY STOLEN TO PROPERTY RECOVERED					
Jammu	24.75	-5.25
Kashmir	44.64	+12.08

V. PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONVICTED TO TRUE CASES BY CLASSES.

Jammu Province.

Murder	...	...	23.40	20.9	23.80	-6.10
Culpable Homicide	...	...	57.14	30.76	50.0	+19.24
Decoy	...	...	20.0	37.5	16.66	-20.84
Robbery	...	...	33.33	40.0	33.33	-6.67
Theft	...	...	48.66	49.1	35.50	-13.60
Burglary	...	...	49.65	44.9	13.0	-31.9
Kidnapping and abduction	...	...	21.33	21.87	33.33	+11.46
Cattle-lifting	...	...	45.0	44.88	44.81	+13

Kashmir Province.

Murder	...	...	26.66	25	31.76	+9.76
Culpable Homicide	...	...	29.41	30	100	+70
Decoy	...	...	50	40	50	+10
Robbery	...	...	60	40	42.8	+2.8
Theft	...	...	37.76	30.05	23.1	-6.95
Burglary	...	...	32.66	28.7	25.53	-2.17
Kidnapping and abduction	...	...	41.50	57.14	22.22	-14.92
Cattle-lifting	...	...	36	50	53.8	+3.8

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries made during S. 1999.

Province	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu	Rs. a. p. 82,909 4 11	Rs. a. p. 93,036 5 0	Rs. a. p. 24,383 10 10	Rs. a. p. 23,025 1 3	30.0	24.75	
Kashmir	68,529 8 6	50,644 6 9	22,832 11 0	1,13,411 2 4	32.58	44.064	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with during S. 1999.

Name of Courts.	Offences reported.		Number of persons dealt with.							Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.
	In S. 1997-98.	In S. 1999.	In S. 1999.							In S. 1997-98.	In S. 1999.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	
			Remaining from last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrived from other Departments.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
High Court of Judicature	6	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates and 1st Class Magistrates ...	23,460	32,986	10,312	4,409	14,616	13,279	2,165	4,704	36,454	49,485	12,679	7,933	14,037	231	6,538	8,067	
2nd class Magistrates -	4,863	7,151	2,526	1,293	3,789	7,378	288	239	10,936	15,503	6,923	2,966	1,075	343	440	3,756	
3rd " "	3,291	4,733	2,152	370	2,943	6,014	10	24	8,503	11,513	5,103	2,512	596	-	700	2,603	
Total ..	31,614	44,870	14,990	6,062	21,348	26,671	2,463	4,967	55,943	76,501	24,706	13,411	16,707	574	7,678	14,426	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits, (exclusive of those under the Agriculturists' Relief Act), filed and disposed of during S. 1999.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during S. 1999.	Value.
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Rs.
Courts exercising unlimited powers	60	60	26	25	86	85	35	64	51	21	6,016	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000	56	63	47	71	103	134	37	104	66	30	1,99,078	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000	83	1,396	4,158	3,894	5,065	5,290	3,671	3,612	1,394	1,598	8,33,964	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000	387	465	730	902	1,117	1,367	545	798	572	569	1,36,018	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000	1,517	1,886	4,969	4,799	6,486	6,685	4,773	4,656	1,713	2,029	7,41,781	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	218	299	958	512	476	801	308	457	168	344	32,033	

APPENDIX X.—(continued).

Tribunal.	Suits filed during S. 1999.							Suits disposed of during S. 1999.							Average duration.
	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money trans-action.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 100.	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 100 but not above Rs. 500.	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 500 but not above Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 1,000 but not above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compro-mised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Courts exercising un-limited powers ...	14	5	6	..	..	..	1	4	1	4	11	48	Rs 93,460	y m. d. .. 10..
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000	7	32	32	..	..	8	21	3	18	6	25	57	1,37,349	... 3..
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000	475	3,245	174	1,758	1,211	211	35	..	615	1,323	716	1,038	5,66,3.6	....69
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000	613	202	87	79	81	33	9	..	122	175	163	338	1,01,447	....74
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000	754	3,820	225	1,654	1,991	175	..	1	836	1,724	899	1,197	6,97,693	....63
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	248	179	85	124	65	..	..	..	123	113	63	158	46,576	... 26

APPENDIX X.—(continued).

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.				Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during S. 1999.
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		Value.
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300 ...	149	163	596	463	745	626	576	483	169	143	33,506		Rs.
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 ...	4	2	17	10	21	12	14	9	7	3	862		
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 ...	127	206	504	374	631	580	491	436	140	144	15,693		
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50 ...	27	80	256	185	283	265	205	181	78	84	4,777		
Total ...	3,452	4,610	11,561	11,235	15,013	15,845	10,655	10,880	4,358	4,965	20,94,490		

(**xxx**)

Tribunal.	Suits filed during S. 1999							Suits disposed of during S. 1999						
	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money trans-action.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits whose value is not above Rs. 100	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 100 but not above Rs. 500	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 500 but not above Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 1,000 but not above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compro-mised.	Struck-off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value	Average duration	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300 ..	14	413	35	186	225	2	..	..	112	138	169	64	Rs. 38,337	y.m.d. ... 68
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 ..	..	10	..	6	4	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	956	... 2 7
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 ..	..	364	10	4	..	..	..	..	125	64	78	169	3,231	... 71
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50 ..	..	183	2	160	3	..	..	..	34	29	60	58	5,146	...
Total ..	2,125	8,453	657	4,381	3,570	429	66	7	1,956	3,578	2,186	3,130	18,13,965	...

APPENDIX X-A.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Act filed and disposed of during S. 1999.

	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during S. 1999.
	1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	
Tribunal.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Courts exercising unlimited powers ..	496	673	1,934	1,802	2,430	2,375	1,842	1,699	588	676	Rs 2,49,012
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500 ..	976	1,214	4,053	4,804	5,029	6,013	3,949	4,348	1,080	1,670	4,46,554
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300 ..	..	3	..	3	..	6	..	5	..	1	370
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 ..	319	208	320	252	639	460	317	359	322	101	25,000
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 ..	108	120	572	413	680	633	497	552	183	81	17,700
Total ..	1,899	2,218	6,879	7,274	8,778	9,492	6,605	6,963	2,173	2,539	7,38,686

APPENDIX X-A.—(concluded).

Tribunal.	Suits filed during S. 1999.										Suits disposed of during S. 1999.					Average duration.
	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money trans-action.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits whose value is not above Rs. 100.	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 100 but not above Rs. 500.	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 500 but not above Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits whose value is above Rs. 1,000 but not above Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compro-mised.	Struck-off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Courts exercising un-limited powers	1,802	..	1,027	546	192	37	..	245	444	449	561	2,57,830	y.m.d.	3 17	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	4,629	175	3,256	1,373	..	..	..	810	1,767	706	1,065	3,86,196	..	51	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	220	....	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200	252	..	209	43	..	..	..	51	76	139	93	21,900	..		
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100	413	..	413	..	..	..	..	45	121	84	292	23,763	88		
Total	7,037	177	4,906	1,962	192	37	..	1,161	2,408	1,980	2,014	6,89,906	.....	

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees for S. 1999
(exclusive of those under the Agriculturists' Relief Act).

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for		Applications brought to the register.			Total	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	Value for S. 1999.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
Courts exercising unlimited powers	60	64	Rs. 8,88,549	28	21	Rs. 1,10,817	88	85	Rs. 10,03,396
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 10,000...	25	72	1,24,240	104	66	1,33,803	129	138	2,88,043
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 5,000 ...	2,342	2,731	8,28,308	3,869	3,344	7,92,374	6,211	6,075	16,20,372
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 3,000 ...	492	487	45,029	280	182	21,632	772	669	66,061
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 1,000 ...	3,141	3,422	5,96,387	4,626	3,697	5,41,371	7,767	7,119	11,37,758
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 500 ...	267	250	42,566	273	325	34,323	340	575	76,889
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 300 ...	413	284	31,672	526	408	25,943	939	692	57,624
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 200 ...	2	..	..	1	1	55	3	1	55
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 100 ..	564	128	5,232	1,333	93	10,675	1,917	221	15,907
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 50 ..	29	4	1,444	81	65	1,753	110	105	3,197
Total	7,335	7,478	25,73,417	11,171	8,202	16,72,185	18,506	15,680	42,45,602

APPENDIX XI.—(concluded).

Tribunal.	Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of S. 1999.			Remarks.
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	Value for S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	Value for S. 1999.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.			Rs.				
Courts exercising unlimited powers	21	41	96,617	67	44	3,96,779	9	4	31	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000	40	90	1,52,964	89	48	1,07,536	16	25	7	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000	3,709	3,367	6,77,177	2,502	2,708	9,43,495	956	903	849	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000	262	263	27,854	610	406	38,307	97	164	145	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000	4,485	3,894	6,24,708	3,282	3,225	5,13,050	957	1,375	893	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	262	305	4,304	278	270	39,570	16	194	60	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300	628	346	24,180	311	346	33,444	176	93	77	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200	—	—	—	3	1	85	1	—	—	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100	1,368	145	13,063	579	76	2,814	32	30	14	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50	69	77	2,374	41	28	823	10	13	5	
Total	10,844	8,528	21,69,799	7,662	7,152	20,75,803	2,270	2,801	2,081	

APPENDIX XI-A.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees under the Agriculturists' Relief Act during S. 1999.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for S. 1999		Applications brought to the register.			Total.		
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Value for S. 1999.
Courts exercising unlimited powers	2,257	2,148	Ra. 4,59,826	2,345	1,830	Ra. 4,70,829	4,602	3,978	Ra. 9,30,654	
Courts exercising powers upto Ra. 500	1,947	2,052	2,54,783	3,579	3,248	3,75,362	5,526	5,300	6,30,145	
Courts exercising powers upto Ra. 200	842	162	12,551	225	104	6,256	567	266	18,818	
Courts exercising powers upto Ra. 100	264	212	8,319	287	237	20,788	551	449	29,107	
Total	4,810	4,574	7,35,489	6,436	5,419	8,73,235	11,246	9,993	16,08,724	

APPENDIX XI-A—(concluded).

S. A.	Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of S. 1999.				
	S. 1997-98.		S. 1999.	Value for S. 1999.		S. 1997-98	S. 1999.	Value for S. 1999.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Rs.	
Tribunal.	2,523	2,019	4,60,347	2,079	1,959	4,70,307	746	614	199	Rs.	
	3,512	3,308	4,47,299	2,014	1,992	1,82,846	1,049	527	416		
	298	138	10,129	269	128	8,689	48	20	60		
	351	335	18,095	200	114	11,012	80	21	13		
...	6,684	5,800	9,35,870	4,562	4,193	6,72,854	1,923	1,182	1,088		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits (exclusive of those under the Agriculturists' Relief Act), during S. 1999.

Tribunal.	Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during	
	Opening balance.									
1	S. 1997-98.	2	S. 1997-98.	6	S. 1999.	7	S. 1997-98.	10	S. 1997-98.	12
	S. 1999.	3	S. 1999.	5	S. 1999.	9	S. 1999.	11	S. 1999.	13
Sessions Judges	299	273	547	583	595	616	251	240	Rs.	Rs.
									73,181	3,68,462
Other Appellate Courts	54	66	207	316	193	327	68	55	27,624	45,119
Total	353	339	754	899	788	943	319	295	1,00,805	4,13,581

APPENDIX XII.—(concluded).

How Disposed of.

Tribunal.	Average duration.									
	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases committed otherwise disposed of.	
Sessions Judges ..	410	405	204	201	72	118	42	118	60	10
	88	129	65	98	12	31	22	37	16	32
Other Appellate Courts ..	322	276	149	103	60	87	20	81	44	69
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	25	24	23	21	22	23	21	21	22	23
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0 63	0 0 74	0 0 90	0 0 71
	1999.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.	1997-98.	1999.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	0 0 90	0 0 71	0 0							

APPENDIX XII-A.

Civil Work—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits, under the Agriculturists' Relief Act, during S. 1999.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District and Sessions Judges	12	5	35	16	47	21	37	13	10	8	Rs. 11,251	Rs. 9,088
Other Appellate Courts	30	9	76	54	106	63	89	50	17	13	25,810	23,719
Total	42	14	111	70	153	84	126	63	27	21	37,061	32,807

APPENDIX XII-A.—(concluded).

Tribunal.	HOW DISPOSED OF.										REMARKS.
	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
District and Sessions Judges	12	9	10	...	4	1	9	...	2	...	
Other Appellate Courts	32	11	8	8	5	14	34	12	10	5	
Total	44	20	18	8	9	18	43	12	12	5	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing Number of Under-trial Prisoners in Judicial Lock-ups during S. 1999.

Province or District.	No. of lock-ups.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				No. of the persons remaining at the close of S. 1999.	Total cost of prisoners and lock-ups.	REMARKS.
		Remaining from the second half of S. 1998.	Admitted during S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Total. S. 1999.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...
...	20	34	949	1,178	983	38	7,221	...
ashmir	19	47	1,569	1,447	1,616	51	6,199	...
dakh	3	9	21	33	30	5	572	...
ponch	2	12	233	324	245	3	1,108	...
Total	44	102	2,772	2,985	2,874	97	15,100	...

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents during S. 1999.

Name of Province or District.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.											
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu Province	2,501	2,987	486	682	1,312	1,425	128	162	16	17	524	601
Kashmir	5,631	8,412	920	1,983	3,749	4,878	373	545	18	12	571	994
Mirpur District	1,405	1,561	76	136	903	955	38	27	3	5	385	438
Ladakh	34	45	..	1	8	7	5	14	..	..	21	23
Poonch	2,809	3,459	37	37	2,563	3,105	57	56	67	51	85	200
Total	12,380	16,364	1,519	2,839	8,535	10,370	601	814	104	85	1,586	2,256

APPENDIX XIV—(concluded).

Name of Province or District.	Documents re- gistered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remain- ing unregistered pending enquiry at the close of.		REMARKS.
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Jammu Province	2,466	2,864	Rs. 13,26,537	Rs. 16,10,752	31	21	4	2	
Kashmir "	5,375	8,014	13,59,794	15,18,083	256	398	...	...
Mirpur District	1,365	1,543	4,27,323	5,84,709	40	15	...	...
Ladakh "	34	45	2,355	1,720	...	...	...	...
Poonch ,	2,795	3,446	5,31,432	8,03,365	14	13	...	...
Total ..	12,035	15,912	36,47,441	45,18,629	341	450	4	2	22

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during S. 1999.

Description.	S. 1997-98.				S. 1999.			REMARKS.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.		No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
			Rs.	a. p.				
JAMMU.								
Mortgage deeds	486	4,24,034 0 0	7,203 0 0	681	5,10,980	13,578 0 0		
Sale deeds	1,312	7,57,791 0 0	19,335 0 0	1,423	9,38,028	28,56 0 0		
Wills	128	....	512 0 0	162	.....	...
Money bonds	16	4,885 0 0	32 0 0	17	5,153	34 0 0		
Miscellaneous	524	1,39,826 0 0	1,239 0 0	581	1,56,591	644 0 0		
Total	2,466	13,26,536 0 0	28,356 0 0	2,864	16,10,752	43,582 0 0		
KASHMIR.								
Mortgage deeds	807	4,70,868 0 0	9,143 0 0	1,783	2,52,536	21,154 8 0		
Sale deeds	3,606	8,37,922 0 0	37,896 0 0	4,680	12,46,279	54,191 0 0		
Wills	373	.....	1,492 0 0	545	.....	2,177 0 0	

	18	16,034	0 0	47	0 0	12	2,993	119	0 0
Money bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	571	34,970	0 0	1,385	0 0	994	16,324	7,659	0 0
Total	5,375	13,58,794	0 0	49,963	0 0	8,014	15,18,083	85,301	0 0
MIRPUR.									
Mortgage deeds	76	43,290	0 0	1,241	0 0	135	10,428	2,046	0 0
Sale deeds	897	3,72,176	0 0	12,916	0 0	944	5,17,226	15,373	0 0
Wills	38	.....	.....	152	0 0	26	....	104	0 0
Money bonds	3	600	0 0	6	0 0	5	999	10	0 0
Miscellaneous	351	11,257	0 0	942	0 0	433	56,056	1,220	0 0
Total	1,365	4,27,323	0 0	15,257	0 0	1,543	5,84,702	18,753	0 0
LADAKH.									
Mortgage deeds	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	270	8	0 0
Sale deeds	8	2,355	0 0	35	0 0	7	1,450	45	0 0
Wills	5	.....	.....	12	0 0	14	.....	56	0 0
Money bonds	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	21	.....	.....	46	0 0	23	.....	86	0 0
Total	34	2,355	0 0	93	0 0	45	1,720	195	0 0

APP. DIX XV.—(continued)

Description.	S. 1997-98.				S. 1999.			REMARKS.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Rs. a. p.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
POONCH.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgage deeds ...	37	5,430 0 0	348 0 0		37	12,580	381 0 0	
Sale deeds ...	2,549	5,06,720 0 0	24,115 0 0		3,092	6,97,724	26,179 0 0	
Wills ...	57	100 0 0	224 0 0		66	...	264 0 0	
Money bonds ...	67	15,076 0 0	134 0 0		51	10,633	102 0 0	
Miscellaneous ...	85	4,106 0 0	232 0 0		200	82,428	610 0 0	
Total ...	2,796	5,31,432 0 0	25,093 0 0		3,446	8,13,315	27,536 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,035	36,47,440 0 0	1,18,762 0 0		16,912	45,18,122	1,75,367 0 0	
Less Expenditure ...	...	...	6,681 0 0		...	...	5,530 0 0	
Nett profit ...	...	...	1,13,081 0 0		...	...	1,69,837 0 0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the average duration of Criminal cases decided during S 1999.

Name of Courts	Cases decided.	Days spent	Average duration.
<i>Jammu Province.</i>			
Sessions Judges, Jammu and Mirpur ...	43	1,469	34
District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate	447	3,384	7
1st Class Magistrates	6,860	2,44,626	35
2nd „ „	2,806	1,86,559	65
3rd „ „	1,665	99,310	59
<i>Kashmir Province.</i>			
Sessions Judge	34	1,996	58
District Magistrate	3	10	60
Additional District Magistrate	360	7,506	21
1st Class Magistrates	17,267	3,50,519	22
2nd „ „	2,204	1,68,153	76
3rd „ „	1,406	1,23,406	87
<i>Poonch.</i>			
Sessions Judge	11	653	59
1st Class Magistrates	3,425	2,28,550	67
2nd „ „	366	11,707	32
3rd „ „	752	28,351	37
<i>Ladakh.</i>			
Sessions Judge	12	198	17
1st Class Magistrates	89	3,058	34
3rd „ „	38	1,229	32

APPENDIX XVII.

Vital Statistics of Jammu and Kashmir Province: 19 S. 999

Name of Province.	Population.	Births.				Deaths.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
		Births.		Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Births.		Deaths.	
		S. 1997-98.	S. 1999	Increase.	Decrease.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999	Increase.	Decrease.	S. 1977-98.	S. 1999.
Kashmir Province including Frontier District	20,40,188	55,237	55,459	222	..	39,878	47,151	7,272	..	20.54	23.11
Jammu Province	19,81,433	47,850	48,082	232	..	29,435	35,266	5,831	..	19.0	17.79

APPENDIX XVIII.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Returns for Hospitals and Dispensaries during S. 1999.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	In-door.					Total In-door.			Daily average.		In-door accommodation.	
	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Female.	Male.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Palace Dispensary ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. State Civil Hospital, Srinagar ..	1,561	578	89	82	106	2,407	2,416	92-91	86-65	15	45	
3. " " Jammu ..	1,907	965	121	61	.....	2,945	2,354	65-71	89-74	68	42	
4. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar	1,675	222	19	81	72	2,251	1,950	104-90	92-54	95	.....
5. District Medical Officer, Anantnag	265	58	17	13	12	240	365	5-71	9-40	7	27	
6. " " Baranulla	366	49	28	25	8	.....	476	.....	1-30	20	20	
7. " " Muzaffarabad	173	69	26	12	49	255	320	2-85	9-58	.....	.....
8. " " Ladakh ..	210	24	10	4	18	189	266	.....	1-43	2	18	

v. District Medical Officer, Srinagar													
			110	..	..	1	2	119	113	2.89	3.23.	6	20
0.	"	"	214	70	16	6	1	187	307	7.85	11.55	10	12
11.	"	"	217	68	27	15	-	323	327	6.62	6.44	16	24
2.	"	"	681	149	73	16	2	848	921	23.10	28.10	23	19
3.	"	"	178	61	7	7	5	180	259	5.17	6.27	6	10
4.	"	"	83	48	5	1	..	142	137	5.17	4.14	5	5

APPENDIX XVIII.—(concluded).

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	SURGICAL OPERATIONS.										REMARKS.
	Out-door.		Average daily of out-door.		Present year.		Past year.		Minor.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	
1. Palace Dispensary	...	7,098	...	19,53	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
2. State Civil Hospital, Srinagar	84,941	75,394	558,14	350,58	841	2,137	768	2,376	768	2,376	
3. " " Jammu	1,02,146	75,355	557,97	464,84	774	2,930	468	4,506	468	4,506	
4. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar	27,652	24,733	370,70	298,01	518	5,443	520	6,729	520	6,729	
5. District Medical Officer, Anantnag	1,46,332	1,57,083	531,51	708,15	447	7,431	512	7,416	512	7,416	
6. " " Baramulla	...	1,56,863	...	609,7,6	399	696	375	7,385	375	7,385	
7. " " Muzaffarabad	48,115	99,167	197,23	374,54	178	4,577	55	1,937	55	1,937	
8. " " Ladakh	60,531	62,367	33,18	34,30	491	4,612	265	4,737	265	4,737	

9.	District Medical Officer, Srinagar	...	57,997	58,468	793.60	794.60	360	9,100	330	8,900	
10.	"	"	Jammu	—	3,00,784	1,75,220	930.47	846.75	76	4,185	4,539
11.	"	"	Udhampur	...	1,15,149	1,10,89	467.90	51.54	84	4,837	4,812
12.	"	"	Mirpur	—	1,74,811	1,56,210	803.83	686.43	318	5,231	5,793
13.	"	"	Reasi	...	1,47,567	1,10,793	452.84	453.45	103	2,986	2,547
14.	"	"	Kathua	—	72,337	69,940	301.15	298.27	39	3,184	3,433

APPENDIX XIX.

Abstract Returns of Schools and Scholars during 8. 1999.

Institutions and scholars.	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.				Grand Total.
	Collegiate Education.	SCHOOL EDUCATION.					Total of Public Institutions.	Jugir.	Others.			
		General.	Special.		Jugir.	Advanced.			Elementary.			
			Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.						Training Schools.	Maktabas and Pathshahas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
{ Boys Institutions Girls	4	*152	†1,145	1	169	1,470	..	..	..	153	1,624	
	..	34	195	2	8	239	..	..	14	16	269	
Total	4	186	1,340	3	177	1,709	..	..	14	169	1,893	
{ Boys Scholars Girls	2,573	†33,161	\$56,583	100	4,743	97,160	..	..	..	57	1,00,117	
	..	5,560	8,449	67	264	14,340	..	..	2,440	1,213	17,993	
Total	2,573	38,721	65,032	167	5,007	1,11,500	..	..	2,440	4,170	1,18,110	

*Includes 3 unaided High Schools.

† Includes 2 " Primary Schools.

‡ Included 283 unaided High Schools.

\$ " 75 " Primary Schools.

APPENDIX XX.

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on rolls.		Daily average attendance.	
S. 1997-98	S. 1999.		S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
8	4	Arts Colleges... { Boys ... Girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
23	38	High Schools { Boys ... Girls ...	12,230	12,902	11,151	11,389
3	3		969	1,066	780	889
111	111	Middle Schools { Boys ... Girls ...	21,127	20,123	18,153	17,412
29	31		4,020	4,494	3,792	3,975
1966	1143	Primary Schools { Boys ... Girls ...	52,763	56,583	43,381	6,923
177	195		8,703	8,449	8,174	8,296
1	1	Training Schools { Male ... Female ...	.....	100	.....	90
2	2		58	67	49	56
153	163	Elementary Schools (Boys) ...	2,957	2,957	2,812	2,812
167	169	Maktabs and Pathshahas. { Boys ... (aided by State) Girls ...	4,132	4,743	3,886	3,887
8	8		334	264	304	223
14	14	Private schools (Girls) ...	3,167	3,653	3,010	3,493

XX.

(for Boys and Girls) during S. 1999.

Colleges.	Direct Expenditure					Total Direct Expenditure.	Total indirect Expenditure.	Total Expenditure
	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Maktabs and Pathsholas.	Inspection.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boys 2,21,316	8,61,531	6,07,048	43,692	19,300	81,784	18,34,671	3,34,143	21,68,814
Girls	1,98,018	1,12,161	8,135	960	36,649	3,55,823	63,957	4,19,880

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the number of students in Technical Schools during S. 1999.

Name of School.	Weaving	Weaving and dyeing.	Carpentry.	Smithy.	Embroidery.	Drawing and Painting.	Pottery.	Toy-making.	Callio Printing.	Dyeing.	Build rs.	Basket-making.	Utensil-making.	Preparatory.	Total.
Srinagar Institute	..	..	11	0	..	66	..	..	1	7	16	7	..	..	117
Jammu "	3	1	3	3	..	20	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	47
Anantnag School	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	29
Baranulla "	..	..	23	2	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51
Kishtwar "	..	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	34
Bhadarwah "	8	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	15
Mirpur "	4	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	16
Samba "	..	8	..	1	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	12	25
Total ..	15	2	64	15	26	86	5	1	5	7	16	21	6	35	334

APPENDIX XXII.

Mileage of the longer roads during S 1999.

1. *Motorable and metalled roads.*

(KASHMIR)

	Particulars of roads.	No. of miles.
1.	From Srinagar to Anantnag	... 34
2.	" " " Harwan	... 12
3.	" " " Nasim	... 7
4.	" " " Ganderbal	... 13
5.	" " " Badgam	... 9
6.	" " " Aerodrome	... 7
7.	" " " Tangmarg	... 24
8.	" " " Kohala	... 132
		} 9 miles common
9.	" Khannabal to Banihal (Tunnel)	... 31
10.	" Anantnag " Achhabal	... 5½
11.	" " " Puhalgani	... 25
12.	" Domel " Ramkot	... 11 M. 7 Ch.

(JAMMU)

1.	From Jammu to Banihal (Tunnel)	... 137.5 Miles.
2.	" " " Suchetgarh	... 18½
3.	" " " Samba	... 20 It branches off from mile 5 of Jammu-Suchetgarh road.
4.	" Suketar " Katra	... 10 M. 24 Ch.
5.	" Mirpur to Chechian	... 11

2. *Motorable but unmetalled.*

(KASHMIR)

1.	From Pampur to Shopyan	... 24
2.	" Shopyan " Kulgam	... 14
3.	" Khannabal " "	... 10 (from Khanabal junction)
4.	" Shalteng " Sumbal	... 10½
5.	" Sumbal " Bandipur to Sonarwani	19½ + 2 = 21½
6.	" Sopore " "	... 19
7.	" Sopore " Drugmulla	... 21 M. 10 Ch.

APPENDIX XXII—(continued).

Particulars of roads.		No. of miles
8.	From Ganderbal to Gangangir	... 31
9.	„ Srinagar „ Nagam-Cherar-i-Sharif	18
10	„ Achhabal „ Wayal	... 15½
11	Ganderbal to Safipur	... 6¼

(JAMMU)

1.	From Jammu (Samba) to Kathua	... 32	
2.	„ Jammu to Akhnoor	... 21	
3.	„ Akhnoor „ Sadhoti	... 25	Transhipment on Tawi at Beripattan
4.	„ Sadhoti „ Naushera	... 28	
5	„ Akhnoor „ Hamirpur Sidhar	... 21	
6	„ Mirpur „ Dharamsal Jhangar	32	} 78
7	„ Dharamsal Jhangar to Kotli	... 29	
8.	„ Kotli to Rambari	... 17	
9	„ Dharamsal Jhangar to Naushera	... 16	
10	„ Mirpur to Bhimber via Chapar	... 80	
11.	„ Bhimber to Manawar	... 28	
12.	„ Katra „ Reasi	... 17 M. 38 Ch.	
13.	„ Udhampur to Ramnagar	... 25	
14.	„ Kathua „ Basohli	... 27	
15	„ Batote to Bhadarwah	... 50	

3. *Bridle Roads.*

(KASHMIR)

1	From Anantnag to Verinag	... 16
2.	„ Achhabal „ Sinthan	... 24
3.	„ Pehalgam „ Sri Amarnath	... 26
4.	„ Baramulla „ Gulmarg	... 14 M. 3 Ch.

APPENDIX XXII —(concluded).

Particulars of roads.	No. of mi.
(JLGIT)	
1. From Sunarwani to Burzal	... 68
2. „ Burzal „ Partap-pul	... 95
3. „ Malak Kadal to Gurez	... 7½
4. „ Kanzalwan „ Barai top	... 56
5. „ Gurikot to Kamri	.. 55½
• (LADAKH)	
1. From Kargil to Skardu <i>via</i> Tolti	... 96½
2. „ Skardu „ Khaplu	... 5½
3. „ „ „ Sisal (Rundu road)	... 104½
4. „ „ „ Satpura	... 5
5. „ Kangan „ Machoi	... 4½
6. „ Machoi „ Karakarum	... 350
7. „ Khalsi „ Morai	... 60
8. „ Kargil „ Leh	... 115
9. „ Leh to Khaplu (<i>via</i> Nobra village)	.. 157
(JAMMU)	
1. From Akhnoor to Thandapani	... 24
2. „ „ „ Poni	... 18
3. „ Thandapani to Naushera	... 18
4. „ Mirpur „ Kotli <i>via</i> Nar	... 41
5. „ Bhimber „ Naushera	... }
6. „ Naushera „ Rajouri	... 58
7. „ Rajouri „ Thana	... }
8. „ Bhadarwah „ Basohli	... 56
9. „ Jaurian „ Manawar	... 9½
10. „ Batote „ Bhadarwah (<i>via</i> Khelani)...	45
11. „ „ „ Kishtwar (<i>via</i> Khelani) ...	62
12. „ Kishtwar „ Paddar Mines	... 86
13. „ Bhadrawah „ Bhella	... 22
14. „ „ „ Janglewar	... 26
15. „ „ „ Sinthan pass (top)	... 36

} 14 miles common.

} 58

} 22 miles common up to Khelani.

APPENDIX XXIII

Abstract of Expenditure on Final Heads of the P. W. D. during S. 1999.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Original Works.	Repairs & maintenance.	Establishment.	Tools & Plant.	Miscellaneous. & warter works.	Fire insurance.	Surveys.	Total sub-heads.	Credit or Debit to suspense heads.	Total or net expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Direction office	...	...	59,939	...	...	...	..	59,939	...	59,939
2	Kashmir Division	4,74,678	3,34,906	97,700	18,061	1,18,775	2,306	4,302	10,50,728	-74,917	9,75,811
3	Jhelum Valley Road Division	1,41,871	2,56,412	57,703	1,469	...	...	...	4,67,455	5,672	4,73,127
4	Gilgit Division	1,36,545	1,42,936	66,336	4,195	...	2,897	439	3,53,348	1,515	3,54,863
5	Banihal Road Division	2,98,756	3,03,176	73,841	9,193	...	...	...	6,85,166	14,540	6,99,706
6	Jammu Irrigation Division...	2,68,737	3,12,173	1,26,757	4,493	...	...	262	7,12,822	30,774	7,43,596
7	Palaces Division	5,46,508	52,165	62,122	747	...	...	...	6,61,142	12,301	6,73,943
	Total	18,67,095	14,02,368	5,44,398	48,258	1,18,775	5,203	5,003	39,91,100	-10,115	39,80,985

APPENDIX XXIII-A.

APPENDIX XXIII-A.

Abstract of Receipts of the P. W. D. during S. 1999.

Serial No.	Head of Receipt.	Kashmir Division.	J. V. Road Division.	Gilgit Division.	Banihal Road Division.	Palaces Division.	Irrigation Division.	Total
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Rent of buildings ..	88,023	6,489	82,360	11,420	1,665	2,048	1,92,005
2	Profit on sale of stores and contribution works ..	881	4	....	15	....	....	900
3	Sale proceeds of old materials ..	31	23	..	371	....	..	425
4	Sale of Tools and Plant ..	134	57	....	545	....	....	736
5	Unclaimed Deposits ..	20	1,247	....	....	....	....	1,267
6	Miscellaneous (R. & B.) ..	12,090	9,036	4,242	7,215	151	....	32,734
7	Rent of Dak Bungalows ..	87	187	1,324	....	....	....	1,598
8	Sale of Buildings ..	2,312	....	....	....	—826	....	1,486
9	Mill Rent ..	504	....	163	..	....	19,802	20,469
10	Water Rate (<i>abiana</i>) ..	38,963	....	57,422	..	....	3,79,101	4,75,486
11	Miscellaneous (Sale of water) ..	87	....	....	....	....	1,449	1,586

12	Water Power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,000	23,000
13	Navigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,632	2,632
14	Plantation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	449
15	Miscellaneous (Irrigation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,940	17,940
16	Water Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,700	19,700
17	Road Toll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,04,097	9,04,097
18	Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,800	1,30,800
Total:		..	1,84,418	6,64,872	1,45,511	4,06,830	990	4,66,121	18,68,737		

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing the imposition of Income-tax Demand during one 2nd half of S. 1998 and S. 1999 as compared with S. 1997-98.

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Current Demand.			Demand of arrears cases decided in		
		S. 1997-98	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	Second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
1	Salary Circle	1,25,898 2 0	16,898 3 0	93,012 10 0	590 10 0	1,444 1 0	34,975 13 0
2	Srinagar City	1,61,966 13 0	16,091 3 0	1,75,198 9 0	9,556 12 0	3,345 2 0	1,15,502 2 0
3	Kashmir Mufassil	39,659 7 0	5,281 4 0	23,609 7 0	7,364 9 0	541 3 0	44,500 6 0
4	Jammu City	57,645 15 0	35,022 5 0	1,26,357 8 0	9,331 5 0	1,245 11 0	20,086 4 0
5	„ Mufassil	16,008 9 0	54 11 0	28,225 10 0	410 1 0	953 7 0	1,836 11 0
	Total	4,01,178 14 0	73,847 10 0	4,46,403 12 0	27,683 5 0	7,529 8 0	2,16,901 4 0
		27,783 5 0	7,529 8 0	2,16,901 4 0			
		4,28,862 3 0	80,877 2 0	6,63,303 0 0			

APPENDIX XXIV-A.

Statement showing receipts and refunds of Income-tax during the second half of S. 1998 and S. 1999.

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Realisations against the cases decided in		Realisations against the arrears of previous years.	
		Second half of S. 1998.		Second half of S. 1998.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Salary Circle ..	529	2 0	2,511	5 0
2	Srinagar City ..	6,294	7 0	37,240	10 0
3	Kashmir Mufassil ..	1,830	6 0	7,145	1 0
4	Jammu City ..	21,909	5 0	11,762	5 0
5	Jammu Mufassil ..	...	...	6,510	1 0
	Total ..	30,563	4 0	65,169	6 0
				43,771	12 0

Rs. a. p.

443 9 0

23,007 10 0

6,949 9 0

10,735 14 0

2,835 2 0

APPENDIX XXIV-A.—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Totals.		Refunds.	
		The second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.	The second half of S. 1998.	S. 1999.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Salary Circle ..	3,040 7 0	12,325 0 0	2,004 11 0	3,560 7 0
2	Srinagar City ..	43,535 1 0	1,61,978 6 0	2,994 7 0	4,732 6 0
3	Kashmir Mufassil ..	8,975 7 0	43,457 8 0	929 5 0	4,713 14 0
4	Jammu City ..	33,671 10 0	1,23,678 15 0	375 1 0	3,394 12 0
5	Jammu Mufassil ..	6,510 1 0	20,525 14 0	495 6 0	1,798 4 0
	Total ..	95,732 10 0	3,61,965 11 0	6,798 14 0	18,197 11 0

Add.—

(i) Deduction of Income-tax made at source from salaries and pensions as per information from Treasuries etc.

..	..	56,057 4 0	1,15,500 11 0
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,51,789 14 0		4,77,466 6 0

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the duty recovered on the chief articles imported into Kashmir during S. 1999.

Serial No.	Name of the article.	Duty.			REMARKS
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Apparel ..	24,510	0	0	
2	Arms and Ammunition ..	1,532	0	0	
3	Lime and chalk ..	101	0	0	
4	Other building materials ..	4,399	0	0	
5	Cotton raw ..	6,713	0	0	
6	Cotton twist and yarn, European ..	3,556	0	0	
7	„ „ „ Indian ..	6,701	0	0	
8	Cotton piece-goods, European ..	4,297	0	0	
9	„ „ „ Indian ..	2,97,912	0	0	
10	Other sorts of drugs and medicines ..	68,737	0	0	
11	Turmeric ..	18,682	0	0	
12	Other kind of dyeing materials ..	15,235	0	0	
13	Fabrics manufactured ..	15,501	0	0	
14	Coconuts ..	6,637	0	0	
15	Other kinds of fruits and vegetables ..	22,779	0	0	
16	Wheat ..	8	0	0	
17	Other Spring crops ..	1,857	0	0	
18	Rice husked ..	4,364	0	0	
19	Other rain crops ..	681	0	0	
20	Leather manufactured ..	20,673	0	0	
21	„ unmanufactured ..	10,515	0	0	
22	Wines ..	1,05,700	0	0	
23	Spirit ..	92,228	0	0	
24	Beer ..	17,685	0	0	

APPENDIX XXV—(continued).

Serial No.	Name of the article.	Duty.			REMARKS
		Rs.	a	p.	
25	Brass and Copper ..	5,051	0	0	
26	Iron ..	37,213	0	0	
27	Other metals ..	8,086	0	0	
28	Kerosene oil ..	25,679	0	0	
29	Petrol ..	3,20,460	0	0	
30	Other kinds of oils ..	26,945	0	0	
31	Provisions ..	39,988	0	0	
32	Salt ..	4,05,667	0	0	
33	Other seeds ..	1,353	0	0	
34	Silk yarn, Foreign ..	5,215	0	0	
35	„ „ Indian ..	3,047	0	0	
36	Silk manufactured, European ..	356	0	0	
37	„ „ Indian ..	2,781	0	0	
38	Spices ..	19,907	0	0	
39	Stationery ..	29,421	0	0	
40	Sugar refined ..	1,55,522	0	0	
41	„ unrefined ..	24,048	0	0	
42	Tea, Indian ..	3,22,613	0	0	
43	„ Foreign ..	9	0	0	
44	Tobacco ..	1,91,502	0	0	
45	Snuff ..	389	0	0	
46	Timber ..	2,273	0	0	
47	Woollen yarn, European ..	4,578	0	0	
48	„ „ Indian ..	9,170	0	0	
49	Woollen Piece-goods, European ..	17,065	0	0	
50	Woollen Piece-goods, Indian ..	6,607	0	0	
51	All other kinds of articles of merchandise ..	2,51,999	0	0	

APPENDIX XXV.—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name of the article.	Duty.	REMARKS.
		Rs. s. p.	
52	Silver ornaments ..	366 0 0	
53	Silver Bullion, public —	4,156 0 0	
54	Other articles not mentioned above..	16,194 0 0	

APPENDIX XXV-A.

Statement showing the duty recovered on the chief articles imported into Jammu Province during S. 1999.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Duty.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Apparel ...	13,621 0 0	
2	Arms and Ammunition ...	1,796 0 0	
3	Coal and Coke ...	4,873 0 0	
4	Cotton Raw ..	19,997 0 0	
5	Twist and Yarn, European ...	2,625 0 0	
6	„ „ Indian ...	29,872 0 0	
7	Cotton Piece-goods, European ...	67,554 0 0	
8	„ „ „ Indian ...	7,63,317 0 0	
9	Drugs and Medicines ...	72,480 0 0	
10	Turmeric ..	35,480 0 0	
11	Other Dyeing Materia's ...	45,385 0 0	
12	Gunny bags ...	3,373 0 0	
13	Fruits and vegetables ...	59,189 0 0	
14	Glass and glass-ware ...	6,261 0 0	
15	Grains and pulses ...	24,598 0 0	
16	Leather unwrought ...	13,538 0 0	
17	„ wrought ...	2,983 0 0	
18	Boots and shoes ...	32,848 0 0	
19	Liquors ...	11,180 0 0	
20	Motor vehicles ...	13,882 0 0	
21	Brass and manufactures ...	12,304 0 0	
22	Iron and manufactures ...	1,02,009 0 0	
23	Other metals ...	21,265 0 0	
24	Mineral substances ...	19,819 0 0	
25	Coconut oil ...	3,536 0 0	

APPENDIX XXV-A.—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name of article.	Duty.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
26	Kerosene oil ..	49,175	0	0	
27	Mustard and rape oil ...	7,713	0	0	
28	Other oils ...	22,059	0	0	
29	Coconut Copra ...	16,754	0	0	
30	Rape and Mustard ..	4,486	0	0	
31	Other Oil-seeds ...	7,368	0	0	
32	Paper and paste board ...	25,442	0	0	
33	Petrol ...	3,10,792	0	0	
34	Pottory and ceramic goods ..	2,059	0	0	
35	Provisions ...	12,377	0	0	
36	Rubber and rubber goods ..	13,209	0	0	
37	Salt ...	2,35,075	0	0	
38	Silk Raw ..	339	0	0	
39	Silk artificial ...	59,524	0	0	
40	„ piece-goods ...	7,046	0	0	
41	Soaps ...	23,641	0	0	
42	Spices ...	1,06,725	0	0	
43	Stationery ...	33,301	0	0	
44	Sugar Unrefined ...	65,645	0	0	
45	Sugar Refined ...	3,14,093	0	0	
46	Tea ...	2,09,641	0	0	
47	Tobacco ...	1,51,062	0	0	
48	Wood and Timber ...	7,061	0	0	
49	Wool and Woollen articles ...	46,334	0	0	
50	All other kinds of articles ...	2,28,732	0	0	
51	Silver ...	194	0	0	

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing the Export Duty realized during S. 1999
as compared with S. 1997-98.

Articles.	<i>Kashmir.</i>		<i>Jammu.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fruits ..	1,04,086	1,13,293	14,692	25,562	1,18,778	1,38,855
Ghee ..	11,694	21,471	15,885	32,081	27,579	53,552
Potatoes ..	2,244	514	4,639	2,387	6,883	2,901
Almonds ..	6,154	11,223	1,188	11,561	7,342	22,784
Grains and pulse ..	15,567	4,973	3,527	5,341	19,094	10,314
Oil-seeds ..	40	74	172	293	212	367
Hides and skins ..	17,953	18,217	11,134	16,915	29,089	35,132
Wool raw ..	10	5,241	4,111	1,457	4,121	6,698
Miscellaneous ..	24	277	1,809	11,948	1,833	12,225
Total ..	1,57,774	1,75,283	57,157	1,07,545	2,14,931	2,82,828

APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement showing Octroi Duty realize on chief articles during S. 1999 as compared with S. 1997-98 (in Srinagar Town).

Serial NO.	Name of article.	Duty.		REMARKS.
		S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains and <i>shali</i> ..	97,228	1,02,420	
2	Rice and Flour .	10,663	19,935	
3	Milk ..	1,602	1,818	
4	<i>Ghee</i> and Butter ..	7,118	8,562	
5	Tea --	30	49	
6	Fish of all kinds --	1,643	2,716	
7	Fruits ..	10,571	14,548	
8	Sheep and Goats .	44,613	46,575	
9	Oil and oil-seeds ..	22,856	26,190	
10	Fowls and Poultry ..	3,926	5,207	
11	Bricks --	3,498	4,092	
12	Constructional stones --	3,289	2,117	
13	Birch Bark --	....	1	
14	Skins of sheep and goats ..	1,529	4,073	
15	Leather unmanufactured --	673	2,137	
16	Blankets ..	1,748	1,645	
17	<i>Charkhana Puttoo</i> ..	2,513	4,157	
18	<i>Namdas</i> and <i>Gubbas</i> ..	608	434	
19	Timber --	25,290	31,535	
20	Balan all kinds..	....	12,257	
21	All other goods --	86,443	51,305	

APPENDIX XXVII-A.

Statement showing Octroi Duty realized on chief articles in Jammu Town during S. 1999 as compared with S. 1997-98.

Serial No.	Name of article	Duty		REMARKS.
		S. 1997-98.	S. 1999.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains ..	18,471	29,795	
2	Ghee ..	21,755	22,345	
3	Fruits ..	7,879	9,280	
4	Sweets ..	1,459	1,126	
5	Milk ..	1,493	1,469	
6	Bricks ..	3,334	2,353	
7	Timber ..	8,766	6,953	
9	Drugs and herbs ..	1,301	2,979	
11	Piece-goods ..	1,711	2,225	
12	Miscellaneous ..	10,779	28,685	

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the number of Excise shops and Excise revenue of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces during S. 1999 as compared with S. 1997-98.

Year.	Province.	Country liquor.		Opium		Charas.		Total.	
		No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1997-98	Kashmir...	18	74,789	21	15,050	21	17,105	60	1,06,944
	Jammu ...	26	1,47,918	28	44,119	28	42,820	82	2,34,858
	Total ..	44	2,22,707	49	59,170	49	59,925	142	3,41,802
1999	Kashmir...	18	91,865	21	1,571	21	29,688	60	1,40,104
	Jammu ...	27	1,43,265	28	51,396	28	59,335	83	2,54,026
	Total ...	45	2,35,130	49	60,967	49	89,023	143	3,94,130

APPENDIX

Statement showing the monthly

Station.	April 1942.	May 1942.	June 1942.	July 1942.	August 1942.	Septem- ber 1942.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Jammu Province.						
Jammu ..	2.35	1.49	0.41	14.43	11.72	5.99
Akhnur ..	1.46	0.89	1.70	20.19	21.06	7.00
Sri Ranbirsinghpura ..	2.90	1.10	Nil.	11.68	10.04	3.10
Samba ..	1.75	4.22	1.45	9.31	19.33	10.13
Reasi ..	1.67	1.69	1.77	20.24	27.38	4.80
Rampur Rajouri ..	4.61	3.18	1.42	12.53	20.88	4.69
Gulabgarh ..	3.72	0.78	2.08	20.31	13.60	2.59
Udhampur ..	2.75	2.20	2.46	20.53	42.58	10.65
Bamnagar ..	2.70	3.69	3.55	15.20	37.42	8.95
Ramban ..	4.35	5.18	2.35	12.60	7.14	4.13
Kishtwar ..	3.57	6.14	0.76	4.76	5.84	2.75
Bhadarwah ..	2.42	2.41	0.63	6.38	8.04	0.59
Chenani ..	4.93	4.67	2.06	14.81	17.87	5.06
Mirpur ..	2.00	0.67	1.50	9.74	10.08	3.61
Kotli ..	4.00	0.34	2.25	7.14	11.10	2.67
Bhimber ..	1.79	0.15	0.45	2.62	8.28	4.42
Nowshera ..	3.74	2.50	0.30	9.92	18.20	4.30
Kathua ..	1.42	2.12	0.50	11.91	31.81	6.69
Jasmergash ..	1.92	1.45	1.55	10.53	23.15	9.28
Basohli ..	2.60	2.42	0.20	25.49	42.91	10.82
Poonch ..	3.76	2.91	2.01	12.11	9.29	6.80
Kashmir Province.						
Srinagar ..	4.54	3.43	1.03	2.84	2.93	1.12
Pulwama (Awantipura) ..	4.77	3.56	2.69	2.45	2.98	1.30
Anantnag ..	3.47	2.44	0.39	2.49	2.05	1.57
Kulgam ..	3.11	2.21	1.60	7.43	3.91	0.90
Duroo ..	3.00	3.62	2.00	5.00	3.51	2.25
Malshahibagh ..	4.75	3.40	0.71	4.64	7.20	2.49
Baramulla ..	4.67	4.79	1.18	0.87	2.21	1.40
Langet ..	3.70	5.70	6.18	3.09	5.37	2.86
Sopore ..	3.01	4.76	0.90	3.52	1.47	1.47
Uttarnaschipura ..	3.99	7.58	2.24	1.65	2.27	1.28
Sri Pratapsinghpura ..	2.47	0.44	0.07	0.36	0.08	0.17
Gulmarg ..	Nil.	Nil.	3.73	4.26	7.74	2.79
Muzaffarabad ..	2.48	2.32	6.57	15.09	12.35	7.73
Karnah ..	6.12	5.94	3.55	6.14	7.68	2.65
Uri ..	6.11	5.63	3.17	4.05	6.14	3.84
Gilgit ..	0.53	0.78	0.63	0.69	0.75	0.15
Gurez ..	6.09	4.31	2.14	2.64	3.39	1.51
Astore ..	5.30	1.72	1.40	1.58	1.35	0.24
Bunji ..	1.24	0.19	0.23	0.77	1.76	0.05
Leh ..	0.26	0.02	0.16	1.11	1.37	0.65
Skardu ..	0.92	0.67	0.17	0.20	0.95	0.15
Kargil ..	0.67	0.74	Nil.	0.96	0.29	0.28
Drass ..	3.88	1.74	0.14	1.25	0.33	0.48
Banasing ..	20.70	12.99	8.45	7.27	10.19	6.21

XXIX.

rainfall recorded during S. 1999.

October 1942.	Novem- ber 1942.	Decem- ber 1942.	January 1943.	February 1943.	March 1943.	Total.	REMARKS.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
0.13	0.36	3.41	4.25	0.13	0.45	45.12	
0.36	Nil.	3.50	4.50	Nil.	0.98	61.64	
0.10	0.14	3.04	3.49	Nil.	Nil.	35.59	
Nil.	Nil.	3.79	5.80	Nil.	0.63	56.41	
0.60	0.30	3.20	14.20	0.22	2.57	78.54	
1.16	0.38	3.47	9.93	0.26	4.74	67.20	
1.40	0.14	5.96	17.21	1.02	5.21	73.59	
Nil.	Nil.	4.05	9.78	1.30	3.43	97.73	
0.87	0.20	3.04	6.38	0.40	3.69	85.99	
3.23	1.20	5.70	11.03	1.48	7.32	68.76	
1.00	0.40	1.63	10.33	1.47	8.60	47.15	
0.65	Nil.	7.77	18.40	3.40	4.42	55.25	
1.27	0.70	5.15	12.07	1.60	7.43	77.62	
0.71	Nil.	1.53	4.32	0.51	1.31	35.88	
1.79	0.47	1.83	7.09	0.90	3.45	43.56	
0.60	0.18	1.91	3.56	0.05	4.07	28.08	
1.05	0.60	4.05	6.94	0.05	3.40	64.90	
0.20	Nil.	4.12	5.00	0.20	1.09	65.06	
Nil.	Nil.	3.20	5.32	0.98	1.00	58.38	
0.44	Nil.	3.50	8.71	0.20	0.91	98.20	
1.36	0.82	2.54	13.44	1.23	6.17	62.73	
1.00	0.80	1.13	3.24	1.17	3.89	27.22	
1.30	1.70	4.20	5.00	2.00	6.84	38.79	
0.82	0.21	1.14	3.36	0.62	2.26	20.85	
0.90	0.22	1.13	10.00	2.01	4.25	37.67	
2.00	1.30	2.10	13.90	1.30	12.04	52.08	
1.24	0.07	1.28	3.46	1.59	4.21	35.84	
0.92	0.61	1.55	11.10	4.69	9.12	43.14	
0.05	0.02	2.60	11.54	4.19	15.27	60.57	
1.09	0.80	1.30	7.45	1.34	8.42	36.61	
1.34	0.87	2.33	8.49	2.33	11.20	45.67	
Nil.	0.06	1.08	0.98	0.10	2.06	7.87	
Closed for	winter	months	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	18.52	
0.44	1.09	1.75	9.43	2.11	7.62	68.98	
0.71	2.10	3.22	10.74	2.43	7.10	58.28	
1.91	2.12	2.27	12.97	2.42	11.90	62.63	
0.15	Nil.	0.03	1.42	0.07	0.63	5.78	
1.61	1.19	5.10	9.50	0.07	8.94	46.99	
0.25	0.41	0.60	4.03	3.90	5.35	26.98	
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0.71	Nil.	0.71	5.85	
Nil.	0.01	0.25	1.18	0.19	1.25	6.45	
Nil.	Nil.	0.12	1.36	0.44	2.24	7.32	
0.21	0.05	0.41	7.42	1.57	11.08	23.66	
0.62	0.40	1.59	9.98	2.90	12.66	35.97	
1.04	0.94	5.57	18.00	5.98	10.50	116.84	

